FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1848. [NO. 1622.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, 4 miles from Fayetteville, well wooded and watered.

—ALSO—

100 cords seasoned Pine wood, and a few cords of Oak wood. I. WETMORE.

June 26. 21-4w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to M. C. GARDNER, in 1846 and 1847, will please call and make payment by the 4th day of July next. If they fail to do so, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

M. C. GARDNER.

Moore county, June 22 21tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of the Cumberland Academy will commence on Thursday the 6th of July next. The Board are happy to inform the public, that this Institution seems to be in a prosperous condition, and that in the amount of patronage and popularity which it has already received, they have fully realized their former expectations. The Board also feel happy to inform the public, that active and efficient steps are being taken to secure to this Institution still more [illegible] Academical facilities, such as will fully meet the wants of the public in such an Institution.

The Board are sorry that the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., who has accepted an appointment to the Principal charge of the Cumberland Academy, has been detained from entering on said charge much longer than he at first anticipated, by circumstances beyond his or our control. Dr. Colton is still under promise to this Board, which we shall expect him to fulfil, unless peculiar circumstances connected with his present situation should cause him to consider it his duty to remain, in which case the Board will lose no time in taking the most efficient steps to secure a competent Principal to take charge of our Academy. For the present, our Institution will be conducted by the same efficient Instructor who had charge of it during the former part of this year.

By order of the Board.

A. D. CAMPBELL,
HENRY ELLIOT,
Committee.

LAGRANGE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July next, under the management and tuition of Mr. [illegible], a gentleman highly competent, and of [illegible] years experience in teaching. The course of study in this Institution is extensive and well adapted to sound mental training. Young men will be prepared, if they desire it, to enter the Junior Class in any of our Colleges. The location of the Academy is near the Stage road from Fayetteville to Cheraw, *three miles from Laurel Hill, and some eight miles from* [illegible] *College*, in a section of country proverbial for its good health and moral and religious [illegible]. An Institution of these advantages, combined with the sound practical instruction, [illegible] render it very desirable for parents and guardians who have sons and wards to educate. Tuition varies from five to ten dollars per Session, according to the advancement of the student. Board in convenient families can be had from $5 to $7 per month.

NEIL McLEAN,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Laurel Hill, June 17, 1848. 21-2w

$200 LOST!

ON the 21 inst. we mailed a Letter for Charleston, S. C., via Cheraw, enclosing the following Bank Bills, say,

1 $5 Bill,	Bank of Charleston,	Letter B. No. 12.
2 5 Bills,	do	B. Nos. 16 and 73
1 5 Bill,	do	C. No. 86
2 10 Bills,	do	C. Nos. 5 and 35.
1 [illegible] Bill,	Bank of the State of South Carolina,	Letter E. No. 573.
2 [illegible] Bills,	do	B. Nos. 37 & 921.
1 3 Bill,	do	B. No. 20.
1 5 Bill,	do	D. No. 70.
1 10 Bill,	do	B. No. 46.
1 10 Bill,	do	D. No. 79.
1 10 Bill,	do	C or E. No. 13.
1 5 Bill,	Bank of Hamburg,	Letter D. No. 542.
1 5 Bill,	do	C. No. 955.
1 5 Bill,	Bank of Camden,	D. No. 734.
1 5 Bill,	do	A. No. 160.
1 5 Bill,	Merchants' Bank of Cheraw,	Letter D, No. 486.
1 5 Bill,	do	B. No. 231.
1 7 Bill,	do	A. No. 79.
2 5 Bills,	Commercial Bank of Columbia,	Letter B. Nos. 824 and 816.
1 10 Bill,	do	Aa. No. 822.
1 10 Bill,	do	Cc. No. 471.
1 5 Bill,	Bank of Georgetown,	Let. D. No. 1124.
1 10 Bill,	do	A. No. 129.
1 10 Bill,	do	B. No. 577.
1 10 Bill,	do	B. No. ——.

Said Letter has not been received at the Post Office in Charleston. As it was stolen from the Mail, will all those interested in the detection of the rogue, examine such South Carolina money as is offered them, and aid us in bringing him to justice? A reward of $25 will be paid for the recovery of the $200.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1848. 21tf

N. B. In the printed handbills circulated, an error occurred in the date; it should be 1848 instead of 1846.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 22d of July 1848, at the late residence of Hector McNeill, dec'd, 8 miles from town on the old Newbern Road, a tract of about 400 acres, more or less, known as the Buck Creek land. It is good timbered land, with some improvements on it. I will show the land to any one desirous of purchasing. Terms made known at sale.

THOMAS J. BULLA, Ex'r.

June 23. 21-ts

TO VOLUNTEERS.

THE undersigned being prepared to prosecute the claims of the volunteers and recruits during the Mexican war, in procuring bounty lands, treasury scrip, arrearage of pay, mileage due, or any other claim against the Government, respectfully solicits such business as the above persons may have to transact, promising, on his part, moderate charges and every attention requisite for success.

DAVID G. McDUFFIE.

June 24, 1848. 21-3w

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE

May 18, 1848. 16tf

HORSES.

TWO HORSES for Sale. Apply to

COOK & TAYLOR.

June 20, 1848. 20-4w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will expose to Public Sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 8th day of July next, A NEGRO WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN, belonging to the estate of the late Thos. L. Hybart.

Terms of Sale:—Cash or approved notes, negotiable at bank.

ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

June 17, 1848. 20-ts

20 HHDS MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 3, 1848. 19tf

For Sale on Consignment,

20 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
60 hhds. W. I. ditto,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,
200 casks Lime,
8 hhds. Sugar,
25 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
3 ditto N. O. Clarified ditto.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

May 15, 1848. 15tf

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION
For the Deaf and Dumb.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d of July. It is very important that the Pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the commencement of the session. Applications for admission, &c., to be made to His Excellency, Gov. Graham, or to

WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

Raleigh, May 22, 1848. 18-2m

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of cheap Dry Goods, white and col'd floor Matting, Carpeting, floor Oil Cloth, house Paper, window Shades, chimney Screens and bordering Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, single and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins' Axes, Whittmore cotton and wool Cards, spring, cast and German Steel, square, round and flat; bar Iron, wagon Boxes, window Glass, white Lead, Virdigris, ground in oil, Putty, Borax, Spices, Teas, Coffee, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 11-4m

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1848.
J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to wit: Maracabo, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

April 10, 1848. 10tf

NEW BOOKS.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS, by the author of Jane Eyre, 2 parts, 50 cts; Dombey & Son, complete, 2 parts, $1 00; Alamance, 25; Jane Eyre, 25; Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping, (a new work); Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, cheap illustrated edition, 50; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, together with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 5.

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

In the matter of William Reariden, Administrator of Lawson Butts.

Petition to sell Real Estate of decedent.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Spyers Butts, Nathan Butts, and Robert Butts, heirs at law of said Lawson, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that notice be given for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in Fayetteville, requiring them to be and appear at the next Court to be held for this County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and answer to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1848.

[19] JOHN McLAURIN.

Canchalagua Triumphant!!

DR. TOWNSEND, the celebrated manufacturer of "*Townsend's Sarsaparilla*," has admitted *publicly* that this *Californian Plant* is "FAR BETTER THAN SARSAPARILLA," and is the "cheapest and best medicine in the world." Pamphlets containing interesting information as to its remarkable properties in the cure of Fever and Ague, Pulmonary Complaints, Nervous Affections, and Cutaneous Disorders, from the most respectable sources, may be obtained at the agencies, or will be forwarded to post paid applications, per mail.

FREDERICK A. GAY,
Proprietor of "Gay's Canchalagua,"
[19] Depot, 36 Broadway, New York.

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.

Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

March 14, 1848. 6tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES.
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 hhds. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week.)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

Dwelling House for Sale or Rent.

MR. A. McLEAN is authorised to sell my Dwelling House and Lot on Dick street. The House is in good repair, and in a pleasant situation for a residence. The Lot contains about one and a quarter acres of ground, with good Garden, &c. Besides the inducement of low price, the terms of payment will be made liberal to the purchaser. If there is no immediate prospect of a sale, the property will be rented until the 1st Jan'y next.

C. T. GARDNER.

May 22, 1848. 16tf

MATHEMATICAL WORKS,
Designed for Schools, Academies and Colleges,
BY CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.
PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John street, New York.

BEING the system so long in use at West Point, and through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics. Scholars and students who have pursued this course, will everywhere stand on the highest level with reference to the estimates which themselves and others will form of this part of their education.

The series is divided into three parts, viz: First—Arithmetical Course for Schools. Second—Academical Course. Third—Collegiate Course.

ARITHMETICAL COURSE.

Davies' Primary Table Book,—Paper.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,—mo. back.
Davies' School Arithmetic—New edition enlarged.
Davies' Arithmetic,—Old edition, without Answers.
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic,—New edition.

The above works were recommended by the Vermont State Convention of County Superintendents, 1847.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

Davies' University Arithmetic,—12mo. Sheep.
Do. do. do. without Answers.
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic.
Davies' Elementary Algebra,—Sheep.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra.
Davies' Elementary Geometry,—12mo. Sheep.
Davies' Drawing and Mensuration,—12mo. Sh'p.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Davies' Bourdon's Algebra,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Bourdon,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Legendre,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Surveying,—With a description and Plates of the Theodolite, Compass, Plane Table, and Level,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Analytical Geometry,—Embracing the Equation of the Point and Straight Line; a system of Conic Sections; the Equations of the Line and Plane in Space, &c.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus,—Embracing the Rectification and Quadrature of Curves, the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the Cubature of Solids,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry,—With its application to Spherical Projections,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Linear Perspective,—With numerous Plates,—8vo. Calf Back.

NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY,
FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,

By R. G. PARKER, A. M., Principal of the Johnson Grammar School, Boston, Author of Aids to English Composition, &c.

I.—Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
II.—Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, Embracing the Elements of the Science. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Designed for young beginners.

It is the design of this little book to present to the minds of the youth of the country a view of the laws of Nature—as they are exhibited in the Natural World.

Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

New and enlarged Edition. Embracing the elementary principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyronomics, Optics, Astronomy, Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, with a description of the Steam and Locomotive Engines. Illustrated by numerous diagrams.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

Mrs. Emma Willard's Series of School Histories and Charts.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the United States.
3. Willard's American Chronographer, a Chart of American History.
1. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.
2. Willard's Temple of Time, a Chart of Universal History.

☞ Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., New York, and sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

SCIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
CLARK'S NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, in which Words, Phrases and Sentences are classified, according to their offices, and their relation to each other: Illustrated by a complete system of Diagrams. By S. W. Clark, A. M.

From the Rahway Register.

It is a most capital work, and well calculated, if we mistake not, to supersede, even in our best schools, works of much loftier pretension. The peculiarity of its method grew out of the best practice of its author (as he himself assures us in its preface) while engaged in communicating the science to an adult class; and his success was fully commensurate with the happy and philosophical design he has unfolded. Technicality, as technicality, our author unceremoniously discards, and substitutes on the pupil's part rational practice in ascertaining the office of words in sentences; rather than the usual mode of perplexing his memory with their mere names and forms.

☞ Just published by A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John street, New York. For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville. [16-4m

CARTHAGE
MALE & FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in July next. The Principal has associated with him in the *Male* department a young gentleman highly competent, and of considerable experience in teaching. In this department Students will be prepared to enter the Junior Class in any of our Colleges.

To the Female department, in which the instruction hitherto has been given mainly by Mrs. McNeill, it is the design of the Principal, the ensuing Session, to devote more of his time than heretofore. The attention of Mrs. McNeill will hereafter be given more exclusively to Music and the ornamental branches. The course of study in this department is as extensive as that in the best Female Seminaries in the State. The system of instruction is thorough, and well adapted to develope and invigorate the intellectual faculties. Those who complete the prescribed course, will receive a Diploma, as a permanent memorial of a finished education. Special attention is paid to the morals and manners of the Pupils, and no pains spared to fit them for discharging with efficiency and dignity the duties of life.

The Principal will receive into his family a limited number of young ladies, as boarders, who will be regarded and treated as members of the family.

Tuition in each department varies from $6 to $12 50 per Session of five months, according to the advancement of the student. Extra studies in the Female department: Music $16; use of instrument $3; Drawing, Painting, French, Latin, or Greek, $5 each. Needle-work and Embroidery $2 50.

Boarding, including bedding, washing, wood and lights, $6 per month.

A. C. McNEILL, Principal.

Carthage, June 15, 1848. 20-3w

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine,

for sale low by

SHAW & GARDNER.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

DR. GORDONS
VEGETABLE ANTI BILIOUS
FAMILY PILLS

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Hartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.
GREAT ARRIVAL!
30 Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

☞ $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.

☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1840: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.

☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

August 10. 76-eow1y

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

From the Albany Argus of Saturday morning.

Monster Democratic Meeting in Troy.—There was an overwhelming rally of the Democracy of Troy to ratify the nominations of Cass and Butler, in front of the Court House in that city on Thursday evening. It is acknowledged to have been one of the largest gatherings ever witnessed in that city, and was characterised by the utmost enthusiasm and animation.

From the Albany Journal of Saturday evening.

The meeting *was* large; but it did not "ratify the nominations of Cass and Butler." The resolution *affirming* those nominations was voted down, *four to one!* It seems quite impossible to ratify Cass's nomination, even at a Hunker meeting.

The town of Yzamal, in Yucatan, about fifteen leagues from Merida, has lately been taken, and it is supposed that many hundred lives were lost. In one day, about a fortnight before the taking of Yzamal, 11,000 persons, mostly women and children, entered, fugitives from their dwellings, into the city of Merida, saving but their lives for a short time.

Every thing great is not always good, but all good things are great.

Covet nothing over much.

WHAT THE COUNTRY MAY EXPECT FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ADMINISTRATION.

The following admirable Summary of the benefits which may be expected to flow from the election of Gen. Taylor, is contained in an Address of the Hon. Truman Smith, Senator-elect from Connecticut, to his constituents:—

I seize the occasion to give a brief exposition of the benefits which I conceive will result to the country from the elevation of Gen. Zachary Taylor to the Presidency. I anticipate from such a consummation—

1. An essential alleviation of the acerbity and violence of party spirit, which has been running to extremes for many years past, and which has produced nothing but evil to the country, and that continually.

2. A more moderate and reasonable action on the part both of Congress and the Executive, in establishing a policy in reference to all essential interests, in which all good men, if not perfectly satisfied, can acquiesce. I wish to see public men disenthralled, in some degree, from the iron rule of party, and placed in a condition to act freely according to their own conscientious convictions of right and duty. Time was when leading men of the same party felt themselves at liberty to differ on great questions of public policy, but now the state of the case is widely different, and many are forced, by the tyranny of party, into the support of measures which they cordially disapprove, if they do not detest. Relentless proscription awaits every man who falters in the least. I have, within the last few days, heard an upright and truly patriotic Senator, from my own State, bitterly denounced by a leading Democratic member of the House of Representatives, merely because he will not go the whole figure in supporting all the wild and mischievous measures of the present Administration. The state of things which has long existed at the seat of Government, I can sufficiently illustrate by an anecdote: At the time the final vote was taken in the House, at the first session of the last Congress, re-enacting the Sub-treasury law, a highly respectable Democratic member came across the hall to my seat, and exclaimed, with an oath, (which I will not repeat,) "it is a shame that a law should be passed to which a large majority of the House is opposed," or words to that effect. I am confident that, had it not been for "the bonds of party," the tariff of 1846 could not have been passed, though that of 1842 might have been essentially, and perhaps advantageously modified. I am equally confident that, but for the same cause, the country would not have been plunged into "an unnecessary and unconstitutional war with Mexico," the past and present evils whereof few yet comprehend, and the future evils of which will only be taught us by many years of bitter experience. But when moderation shall become the order of the day, which I am well assured will be inculcated by Gen. Taylor, should he be President, by both precept and example, a new spirit will come over Congress, and I trust the great body of the people, and we shall feel that we have common institutions to preserve, a common country to serve; and, whether we sink or swim, we are all committed to one common destiny, whether for good or evil.

3. An Administration which will concentrate all its faculties to the preservation of the peace of the country. I regard this as an object of paramount importance.—No man is better qualified than Gen. Taylor to seize with a firm grasp the spirit of war which unhappily infests the American people, (the great besetting sin of all republics,) and to hold it effectually in check. That he entertains sentiments of the utmost abhorrence of war, and that he will be the resolute friend of peace, I know. I hope I shall be excused for presenting here an extract from a letter which I had the honor to receive from General Taylor, dated at Baton Rouge, on the 4th of March last:

> "I need hardly reply to your concluding inquiry, that I am a peace man, and that I deem a state of peace to be absolutely necessary to the proper and healthful action of our republican institutions. On this important question I freely confess myself to be the unqualified advocate of the principles so often laid down by the Father of his Country, and so urgently recommended by him in his Farewell Address to the American people. Indeed, I think I may safely say that no man can put a more implicit faith than I do in the wisdom of his advice, when he urged upon us the propriety of always standing upon our 'own soil.'"

In his letter to Captain J. S. Allison, dated April 22, Gen. Taylor says:

> "My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war, at all times and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest."

At a dinner in New Orleans, given in December last in honor of Gen. Taylor, he responded to a complimentary sentiment by declaring—

> "That the joy and exultation of the greatest victories were always, after the heat and excitement of the battle, succeeded by feelings of poignant sorrow and pain; and that war, after all, was a great calamity, and his the greatest glory who could terminate it."

General Taylor has on other occasions avowed similar sentiments; they do him much honor. He will resist the lust of dominion and the passion for acquisition which marks so distinctly the character of the American people, and which is fraught with more peril to our free institutions, and the perpetuity of our glorious Union, than any other cause whatever. There will be no danger of the annexation of either Cuba or Yucatan under the auspices of Gen. Taylor.

4. Also an Administration of the strictest impartiality, and of the most rigid justice, as between all the great interests of the country, and all sections of the confederacy. I believe Gen. Taylor to be entirely above sectional prejudice; and there are not any of the interests of the free States which I would not unhesitatingly confide to his hand. He has a head to comprehend, and a heart to embrace his country, and his whole country. Having spent his whole life in the public service, and on terms of cordial and friendly intercourse with the people of all parts of the Union, he entertains the broadest and most liberal sentiments of nationality. I do not regard him as a citizen of Louisiana, but as a citizen of the United States of America.

5. He will do much, if elected, to put down the efforts now making in various quarters to run all the politics of the country into a mischievous spirit of sectionalism. If he shall prove to be the President I doubt not he will be, the people will learn that of all the qualifications for that high office, that of citizenship, residence, or domicil is the lowest. I am more disposed to look to the man himself, to the qualities of his head and heart, rather than to the accidents of birth or residence. Who would not rejoice to have a succession of Presidents for the next five centuries who shall administer the Government after the fashion and in the spirit of Washington, though every one of them should come from the Capes of Florida?

6. Congress will be restored to the powers and prerogatives which the framers of the constitution intended that body should exercise. It must be obvious, on the slightest examination of that instrument, that to Congress was confided the power of expressing the will of the people, in the form of laws, and to the Executive the duty only of executing that will when ascertained by Congress. But within the last few years there has been in progress a rapid concentration of all power in the hands of the Executive. The President has become every thing and Congress nothing. An irresponsible body, called a convention, and generally a small committee of such body, assembled in the upper room of some tavern, have arrogated the right of settling every thing in advance, and of binding both Congress and the Executive. The latter has become the agent of a debased and grovelling partisanship to overrule the former, either through the instrumentality of the veto, or by a corrupt exercise of patronage. To the correction of the enormous evils of "the one-man power," Gen. Taylor stands distinctly pledged. The moment this is done, the great questions of public policy are taken out of the Presidential canvass, and are carried into the Congressional districts. If the people desire a protective tariff, the improvement of our harbors and rivers, or any policy in regard to our territories, they will elect members of Congress accordingly. This will relieve the legislation of our country from the malign influence of party, and will be likely to give much greater stability to such measures as have a favorable bearing on the important interests of the country than has obtained for many years past.

7. The influence of the name and character of General Taylor will be quite certain to give us a Congress whose views of public policy will accord with those of the Whig party. In this respect he can do more for the country than any man now living. Few of those who undertake to pronounce so peremptorily on the question of the Presidency have given this subject any consideration whatever. While I am free to admit that Mr. Clay ought to have been elected President long ago, yet I think it certain that if he could now be brought successfully into the field, he would have the two Houses of Congress to thwart and embarrass him during the whole of his Presidential term. Any man who will consider the condition of the representation in both branches of Congress from the Northwestern, Western, and Southwestern States, must admit the truth of this remark. I want a Whig President, a Whig Senate, and a Whig House of Representatives; and General Taylor being strong in those parts of the Union where we are weak, will favor in a high degree so desirable a consummation.

8. In short, I believe that all departments of the Government will become conservative under the auspices of General Taylor. That he will administer the Executive department in that spirit no man can doubt; and this makes him a good Whig enough for me. He will take high conservative ground on all questions appertaining to our foreign relations. He will dispense the patronage of the Government in a spirit of moderation. He will be particularly cautious to see that justice is done to all sections in this regard.—And as to questions appertaining to our domestic policy, he will follow the example of the earliest Presidents, and will throw them into Congress. What more can be desired by the just, moderate, and patriotic of the Whig party?

I doubt whether there has ever been assembled in this country a Convention the proceedings of which were more just and fair, and in which there was less of management and intrigue than that which recently assembled at Philadelphia. It was refreshing to meet from the furthest extremity of our wide-spread Union good and true hearted Whigs, who had incurred the fatigue and the expense of a journey of many hundred miles to participate in our consultations. All seemed to be actuated by the best spirit, and anxious for the success of the common cause. It is true there were strong differences of opinion among the members, honestly entertained and respectfully and kindly expressed, and these differences were submitted to the proper arbiter, voluntarily constituted, and pre-eminently worthy of the confidence of all. The result was the nomination of General Zachary Taylor as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and by the blessing of God he will be elected, whoever may bolt the track.

I accord fully in the opinions recently expressed by the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, in a political assembly, as follows:

> "The great object of the wise men of the capital, for three years past, has been to make a President. They have labored day and night, zealously and assiduously, and have succeeded admirably and triumphantly. They have most effectually accomplished their object; they have, by their own acts, made a President of the United States, but it happens not to be the man, nor either of the men, they intended. It is neither the President nor any of his Cabinet, nor is it the conservative nominee of the Baltimore Convention.—From the first roll of the drum at Palo Alto, through all our splendid victories, to the final and glorious conquest of Mexico, the President and his Cabinet have labored, zealously and successfully labored, *to make Zachary Taylor President of the United States.* It matters not whether he is from the North, the South, the East, or the West, nor how he gets into the field. Whether supported by volunteers or regulars, once in the field, *the man who has the heart of the nation with him is irresistible, and must inevitably triumph.*"

And why should it not be so, when the real issue to which we are brought is whether Lewis Cass or Zachary Taylor shall be the next President of the United States? I desire to say nothing disrespectful of Gen. Cass, but his career in Congress, particularly on the Oregon question and the Mexican war, are too well known to render mistake possible as to what will be the tendency of an Administration of which he shall be the chief. Unfortunately he is one of those who think they can find an inexhaustible fund or source of popularity in the belligerent propensities of the American people. War, war, has been incessantly on his lips for years past. I trust that Whigs every where will ponder well on the consequences which resulted from third party organization in 1844. Did it not elect Mr. Polk, overthrow the tariff of 1842, re-enact an odious and oppressive Subtreasury, annex Texas, involve us in the war with Mexico, commit twenty-five thousand American citizens to a premature grave, and squander over one hundred and fifty millions of the public treasure? Does not a large share of the responsibility of all these evils lie at the door of those who, by a third party movement, defeated Mr. Clay? Whoever takes a similar course now, will incur dread responsibilities. What if war again should follow from it: the annexation of Cuba or indefinite extension on the side of Mexico? I cannot believe that any such suicidal policy will be pursued. No; the hour of retribution has come, and those who have been gambling with war in reference to the Presidency, will find themselves put down by a man who by his noble conduct and brilliant exploits has raised himself to the level of the most eminent commanders of modern times. Let us now elect Gen. Taylor President, and aspirants for that high office will be little inclined hereafter "to make of war and its bloody front a game of politics."

I declare my utmost confidence in Gen. Taylor. I feel that I have a thorough insight into his principles and his character. As he is an honest man, I confide in him; as he is a moderate man, I respect him; as he is a humane man, I admire him; as he is a man of unsurpassed bravery, I honor him; as he is distinguished for good sense and sound discretion, I think he will make a safe President; as a high sense of justice has ever characterized his conduct, I am willing to trust him with the rights and interests of all parts of the country, and particularly those of the free States; as he has ever been remarkable for firmness and decision of character, "asks no favors and fears no responsibility," I believe he will, with a steady hand, guide the country safely through all the perils which environ it; as he possesses the utmost purity and excellence of character, I shall take pleasure in seeing him at the head of public affairs; as he is truly republican in his habits and manners, being one of the people, and sympathizing thoroughly with the masses, I think there is a fitness in making him the chief magistrate of those same masses, of whom the humblest can exclaim with truth, "he is one of us!" and as he is a good, sound, conservative, and reliable Whig, abominating war and contemning meanness, fraud, chicanery, and trickery, who will put far from him all evil-doers, political or otherwise, I am for him from the beginning to the end of the chapter. I consecrate my hand and my heart to the good old cause as represented by Zachary Taylor, and will do all within the range of my feeble abilities to make him the next President of the United States.

TRUMAN SMITH.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 20, 1848.

At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club in New York, Lieut. Washington A. Bartlett, of the United States Navy, presented two bulbs of the *Amole*, or soap plant, of California. The bulbs are used throughout California for washing every description of clothing in cold running water. In using them as soap, the women cut off the roots from the bulbs and rub them on the clothes, and a rich and strong lather is formed, which cleanses most thoroughly. To propagate the plant the bulbs are set in a moist rich soil, and grow most luxuriantly in the soft bottoms of valleys on streams.

Last week a man and his wife took passage in the cars at Auburn for the West, and came away forgetting their infant child at the depot in that place. Before reaching Canandaigua they discovered their loss, and telegraphed back for the missing 'responsibility,' which was brought forward in the next train by the conductor. They were a young and inexperienced couple, who had evidently not learned the value of children.

Make your Beds, Young Ladies—When you leave school take care of your chamber. It is a good plan to strip the clothes off your bed and make it up as soon as you rise from it; by doing it then your cap protects your hair from lint and feathers, and being lightly clothed, your movements are perfectly free, and the glow occasioned by exercise makes you on a cold morning feel less dread of cold water.—You can finish making your bed and dust your furniture after you are dressed, and before breakfast if there is time; but, if not, return and do it as soon as possible after that meal is over.

"Oh!" exclaimed a poor sufferer to a dentist, "that is the second wrong tooth you've pulled out!" "Very sorry, sir," said the blundering operator, "but as there were only three when I began, I'm sure to be right, the next time."

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.
ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The cholera is again making sad havoc in Russia. According to the Berlin papers, there were 155 cases in Moscow, 57 of which terminated fatally.

France.—Paris still in a turmoil, though the moderate party have been steadily getting control of the reigns of Government. Prince de Joinville has been arrested in Paris, having entered the country in direct violation of the act of banishment passed by the Assembly against him in common with other members of the Orleans and Bourbon families.

Although matters were gradually becoming more tranquil in the capital, large crowds continued to assemble in various parts of the city. It had been found necessary to disperse these, which the Guards accomplished without material disturbances.

The resignation of Lamartine and Ledru Rollin was still the subject of open conversation. Lamartine's enemies had circulated a report that he was privy to the insurrectionary movements of the 10th of May. Caussidiere, who was deeply implicated in the affair, and arrested through the instrumentality of Lamartine, has charged him with having supplied arms to citizen Sobriere. This has created great sensation, but few were willing to attach credit to it until confirmed by legal investigation. Thiers had been elected to one of the arronnes from Paris. He was already endeavoring to supplant Lamartine, and from his connection with the moderate party, it was probable he would succeed.

After stormy debate in the National Assembly a decree for preventing tumultuous assemblies in the streets was carried by 478 against 82. Several additional regiments are expected immediately in Paris.

The Constitution of France.—The Presse states that the commission on the Constitution has decided on the following important points. The political constitution of France shall be a Democratic Republican one, and indivisible. This proposition was adopted unanimously. The project of the constitution is to be preceded by a declaration, admitting, besides the rights already enjoyed by the people, those of gratuitous education, enjoyment and assistance.

Great alarm is excited by the approaching monster banquet, to be held on Monday under the walls of the fortress of Vincennes. The subscription has been raised to 10 sous a head, and the party who have organized it announce that there are already 100,000 subscribers.

Austria.—We have accounts from Vienna to the 2d instant. The conduct of the Emperor is considered by the Viennese as most extraordinary. A deputation of ladies to present a petition, requesting his Majesty to return to his capital, had been treated with marked rudeness. At Inspruck the Emperor took the petition from the ladies, and without saying a word, turned on his heel, and walked away.—The city was quiet, but distrust continued to prevail between the people and the *noblesse*. Many of the latter body were leaving, to join the Court, or to retire to Baden or Ischel.

Italy.—The news from Lombardy is of the greatest importance. Peschiera surrendered after an obstinate resistance with the Austrians, and is now securely in the hands of Charles Albert.

A decisive battle had taken place at Gorto, between the belligerents. Thirty thousand Austrians were completely defeated and routed by fifteen thousand Piedmontese. The pursuit was continued some distance from the place of action by the Italian Cavalry; the Austrian forces being completely broken up and flying in all directions over the country.

Rome.—It is said that Pope Pius had recovered all his popularity, and on the feast of St. Philip the population made a brilliant manifestation in his favor.

Ireland.—The Repeal Association and Orange Confederation have at last fraternized. A new society, to be composed of the members of both of these bodies, is to be formed. It is to assume the style and title of the "Irish League." Sympathy for Mrs. Mitchell and her children is still expressed, and the funds collecting in their behalf are daily increasing.

The Irish Confederation have issued a very strong, and, to say the truth, disaffected address to the people of Ireland.—The following are among the more important passages. The address is signed by Smith O'Brien. "We will not conceal from the Government that nothing but the most strenuous exertions of our counsel prevents the outbreak of an insurrection. Last week thousands of brave men had resolved that John Mitchell should not leave the Irish shores, except across their dead bodies. We do not mean to conceal from you that the recent indignity offered to the Irish nation has generally tended to remove from our minds the hope which we have hitherto desired to cherish, that the question at issue between England and Ireland will be settled by amicable adjustment. We feel bound to tell you without disguise that these indignities and wrongs are rapidly bringing us to that period when armed resistance will become a sacred obligation enforced by the highest sanction of public duty."

The Organ.—Speaking of the Whigs and their illustrious candidate, who but a short time since, the whole country, as one man, rose to honor, the Union says:

> "The events of the last two years have stamped them as the party of MORAL TREASON. In their desperation they have resorted to a fraud upon the people, in comparison with which their Harrison canvass was fair and manly. The "Old Zack" humbug is the last and lowest step of their political degradation."

We beg Mr. Ritchie, in the name of all that is reasonable, to keep cool, and not to make himself so very ridiculous. It is really a humiliating sight to see a man of his years fretting and swearing like a fish woman. He seems to have forgotten that

> ——"curses are like arrows shot upright,
> That often times on our own heads do light."

Petersburg Intelligencer.

"*The Sweet Little Fellow.*"—"Martin Van Buren, by throwing himself into this wild and fatal current, will sink to rise no more."—*Washington Union.*

True, Mr. Ritchie, you will soon be drowned, for eight years ago you pledged yourself to "*sink* or swim with Martin Van Buren!"—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

SIX DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

The royal mail packet Trent, left Vera Cruz on the 15th inst., and arrived Monday the 19th. Her advices are six days later from Vera Cruz, while from the city of Mexico she brings letters to the 13th, which is ten days later.

Commissioners Sevier and Clifford arrived in the city of Mexico the forenoon of the 3d inst., from Queretaro. Mr. Sevier was to leave for Vera Cruz, in company with Gen. Butler, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., but we have not seen their departure announced in the papers we have yet read.

After twice tendering his resignation of the Presidency, Gen. Herrera consented to accept it. Before he did this there were already nine candidates for the Provisional Presidency. He took the oath of office on the 3d inst. His Cabinet is thus composed: State Department, Senor Otero; Justice, Senor D. Jose Maria Jimenez; Treasury, D. Mariana Riva Palacco; War, Gen. Arista. We have before us Gen. Herrera's inaugural, but have not room for it to-day, brief as it is. In it he promises that his administration shall cultivate friendship with the United States "with the loyalty proper for a civilized people, just in its policy and frank in its purposes." He expresses the hope that his Government will be able to maintain the dignity of the Republic and preserve the utmost harmony with all foreign nations."

We find in the *Eco del Comercio* the following letter from Gen. Butler upon the case of the St. Patrick prisoners:

> HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICO,
> Mexico, June 3, 1848.
>
> SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge your two communications, of the 24th and 31st ult., as President of the Philanthropic Society of Mexico. That I highly appreciate and take pleasure in gratifying the humanity which dictated those communications will be proved by my general order, of which a copy is enclosed.
>
> It will be seen from those orders that I have extended a free and full pardon to all Mexican prisoners, including those of the company of San Patricio, and to all Americans whom our own purposes of discipline do not absolutely require to be retained for a time in confinement.
>
> The prisoners sentenced for murder and robbery, in whose behalf is made your appeal of May 24, will be liberated so soon as the troops shall have evacuated this country. The offence was of the blackest character; but, even in so grave a case, I have been unwilling to desecrate the joyful moment of peace by the shedding of blood.
>
> It gives me great satisfaction that, in complying with your requests, I have been able to afford so strong an evidence of my desire that this happy peace may wipe out forever between Mexicans and Americans all bitterness of feeling and all past offences.
>
> With high consideration for yourself, and for the society over which you preside, I remain, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
>
> WM. O. BUTLER, Maj Gen Com'g.
>
> To Senor Don Jose Urbano Fonseca, President of the Philanthropic Society of Mexico.

In the Arco Iris we find an order of Com. Perry dated the 8th inst., on board the frigate Cumberland, declaring the blockade of all the Mexican ports from Tampico down to Laguna to be at an end. Our forces are to be at once withdrawn and the ports surrendered to the Mexican authorities.

The *Siglo XIX.* announces that on the 5th inst., the 2d, 9th and 10th Regiments of Infantry, of the army of Mexico, three companies of cavalry, a company of artillery and the legion of St. Patrick were to leave Queretaro and march to attack Paredes. The same troops would also be employed in putting down some Indian insurrections.

Father Jarauta and a man named Martinez Negrete, at the head of a small force, surprised on the 1st inst. the garrison at Lagos. They made the Prefect prisoner and proclaimed a "plan" disavowing the present Mexican Congress and declaring that the States would resume their sovereignty for the continuation of the war.—From Lagos the *pronunciados* proceeded to Cienega de Mata in search of arms. It is supposed that the Government is inclined to chastise these disturbers of the peace with severity, as it has already taken the necessary measures for so doing.

The *Siglo* says that more than thirty American soldiers [300?] have determined to remain in Mexico, and with them many officers, who have offered their services to the Mexican Government.

The sessions of Congress were to be suspended at Queretaro on the 13th, to be resumed in the city of Mexico on the 15th. In this connection we give the following letter from Mexico:

> MEXICO, June 13, 1848.
>
> Gentlemen: Gen. Worth and his division left the city yesterday, after exchanging salutes, which were fired by both parties, before the American flag was taken down, and after the Mexican flag was hoisted. All is tranquil, and the Mexicans appear to be perfectly satisfied and happy, though I fear that they will not long remain so.
>
> The Mexican Government arrived at Tacubaya on the 8th inst., but finding the Americans had not left, repaired to Mixcoac, where they staid until to-day, when they made their grand entry into the city.
>
> On the night of the 7th inst. an American sergeant was murdered in a tavern in Mexico. His assassination is variously attributed to Mexicans and to members of his own company.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
Attempt to overthrow the Government of Herrera.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.

The steamer Palmetto arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 18th. Col. Sevier left the capital on the 12th and was expected to arrive at Vera Cruz on the 19th. On his arrival at that point the Custom House will be given up to the Mexican authorities. Conspiracy formed at the capital to overthrow the government, headed by Paredes and Jarauta. Five of the members of Congress favorable to peace have been assassinated. All of our troops were expected at Jalapa on the 21st.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

Messrs. Manly and Reid, the Whig and Democratic Candidates for Governor, may be expected to address the people at the following times and places:

Waynesville, Haywood co.,	Friday,	July 7
Franklin, Macon co.,	Monday,	" 10
Hendersonville,	Thursday,	" 13
Rutherfordton,	Saturday,	" 15
Shelby,	Tuesday,	" 18
Lincolnton,	Thursday,	" 20
Reid's Store,	Saturday,	" 22
*Statesville,	Monday,	" 24
*Charlotte,	Monday,	" 24
Salisbury,	Wednesday,	" 26
Asheborough,	Friday,	" 28
Greensborough,	Monday,	" 31

* Mr. Manly at Statesville, Mr. Reid at Charlotte.

FROM THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S CHARACTER.

Mr. Crittenden's Speech to the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, at Pittsburg, was almost wholly an eloquent, warm-hearted eulogy of the character of Gen. Taylor, public and private. A few of the points commented on, are as follows:—(We do not pretend to give the exact language.)

General Taylor is a Whig.

This the speaker said, he declared from his own knowledge. He is a Whig, a good Whig, a thorough Whig. I know him to be a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. All his political feelings are identified with the Whig party.

General Taylor is an honest man.

On the uprightness of General Taylor's character, Mr. Crittenden dwelt with great earnestness, as a trait which he knew, and felt, and admired. He said he was emphatically an honest man, and he defied the opponents of the old soldier to bring aught against him, impeaching his uprightness, in all his transactions, during a public life of forty years. His appearance and manners bear the impress of such sterling honesty, that peculation, meanness, and rascality are frightened from his presence. Gen. Twiggs, who has been on habits of intimate personal intercourse with him, said to the speaker, lately, that there was not a man in the world, who had been in the company of Gen. Taylor five minutes, who would dare make an improper proposition to him. Dishonesty flees from his presence.

Gen. Taylor is a man of great abilities.

His whole military life gave evidence of this. He never committed a blunder, or lost a battle. There is not another man in the army who would have fought the battle of Buena Vista but Gen. Taylor,—and not another man would have won it. Examine the whole history of his exploits, in all their details, and you see the evidence of far-reaching sagacity and great ability.

Gen. Taylor is a man of learning.

Not a mere scholastic learning—he has never graduated at a college—but his mind is richly stored with that practical knowledge, which is acquired from both men and books. He is a deeply read man, in all ancient and modern history and in all matters relating to the practical duties of life, civil and military. He is intimate with Plutarch, said the speaker,—a Plutarch hero himself, as bright as ever adorned the page of history. Gen. Gibson,—you all know and love General Gibson, one of your own Pennsylvanians, a man whose reputation for truth and honor was proverbial, and whose word was always the end of controversy, so implicitly was it relied upon.—Gen. Gibson had told him that he and Gen. Taylor had entered the army nearly together, and had served together almost constantly until he (Gibson) retired, and that during that time, they sat together on seventeen Court Martials, many of them important and intricate cases, and in every single instance, Zachary Taylor had been appointed to draw up the opinion of the Court,—a brilliant testimony to his superior abilities and ripe learning and practical knowledge.

Gen. Taylor's humanity and simplicity of character.

Gen. Taylor is a plain unassuming, unostentatious, gentlemanly man. There is no pride, no foppery, no airs about him. When in the army, he fared just as his soldiers fared—eat the same food—slept under his tent, and underwent similar fatigue—for 18 months, in Mexico, never sleeping in a house one night. His humanity, kindness, and simplicity of character, had won for him the love of his soldiers. He never kept a guard around his tent, or any pomp or parade. He trusted his soldiers, and they trusted and loved him in return. Not a drop of his soldiers' blood was shed by him during the campaign. All the blood shed under his direction was shed in battle. We hear of no military executions—no judicial shedding of blood. His heart moved to human woe, and he was careful of the lives of his soldiers, and humane to the erring, and to the vanquished foe. He is kind, noble, generous, feeling,—a friend of the masses—there is no aristocracy about him—he is a true Democrat. He will adorn the White House, and shed new light over the fading and false Democracy of the day, which has far gone into its sear and yellow leaf—he will bring in a true, vigorous, verdant, refreshing Democracy.

Gen. Taylor proscribes no man for opinion's sake.

He is a good and true Whig, but he will proscribe no man for a difference of opinion. He hates, loathes proscription. He loves the free independent utterance of opinion. He has commanded Whigs and Democrats on the field of battle—has witnessed their patriotic devotion, and invincible courage, while standing together, shoulder to shoulder, has seen them fight, bleed and die together, and God forbid he should proscribe any man on account of a difference of political sentiments. He would as soon think, said the speaker, of running from a Mexican!

General Taylor's Position.

Some object, said the speaker, to Gen. Taylor, because he is from the South, and is a slaveholder. Are we not one people? Do you not love the Union? Have I not the same rights as a Kentuckian, to all the benefits of our glorious Union, that you have as Pennsylvanians? We are one people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific;—from our most Northern Line to the Rio Grande, we are one people—it is all my country—it is all yours. There is no country, there never was a country, like this. Rome, in her mightiest day, never possessed so vast and splendid a country as this—so grand, so great, so glorious. Our destiny is as glorious as our country, if we hold together, and do not suffer sectional prejudices to divide us. We speak one language—our identity is the same—we are one consolidated people—and our success has hitherto been glorious and unprecedented. Shall we then divide in feeling? No, no! No matter where our man is from if he is an AMERICAN! General Taylor, in his feelings, knows no South, no North, no East, no West. He is an American! Where has he lived? In his tent for forty years. His home, for forty years has been under the stars and stripes of the American flag!—the flag of his whole country. He is a national man—he has lived every where, wherever that flag waves! He is not a Southern man—he is an American! He proscribes no man, either of the North or South, and will you proscribe him for the accident of birth and home! He condemns no man for the institutions of his State. Will you condemn him? He is a kind, generous, noble old man—a true American in heart.

Gen. Taylor's habits.

He is a temperate man—he never drank a bottle of spirits in his life. His habits are exemplary.

Gen. Taylor's inflexibility of character.

"Finally, said the speaker—he is a man you cannot buy—a man you cannot sell—a man you cannot scare—and a man who never surrenders.

Gen. Taylor's Soldiers.—The thousands who were present at the great meeting in Monument Square last Tuesday week, will never forget the exciting interest which was given to the proceedings by the episode of the story of the discharged soldier, who had recently called on Gen. Taylor, been supplied with food and shelter and furnished with money to reach his home. Those brave soldiers who served under Gen. Taylor, are scattered all over the country, and it is as honorable to them as it is to their old commander, to find how zealously they enter into the support of his cause. We see another incident of the appearance of one of them at a public meeting, noticed in the papers.

During Senator Dayton's patriotic speech at the Ratification meeting at Trenton (N. J.) on Thursday, so forcible was his advocacy of the claims of General Taylor upon the American people, that a returned volunteer who served under Old Rough, and who always voted the 'democratic' ticket, came out and openly proclaimed his intention of supporting the election of Gen. Taylor. But, as the old soldier in New Orleans said, "*they all do it.*"

Baltimore Patriot.

Gen. Taylor in Florida.—The following extract from a report of operations in Florida, made by Gen. Thomas S. Jesup, then as now a supporter of the Locofoco Administration, shows the estimate placed upon Gen. Taylor's military services and talents before he became the Whig candidate for the Presidency:

> "WASHINGTON, July 6, 1838.
>
> "Gen. Taylor was directed to proceed from Tampa Bay, open a road to nearly an eastern direction into the heart of the country, establish a road at Pease Creek, another on the Kissimmee, and attack the enemy in that quarter. He came up with the enemy on the 25th December, attacked them, *and in one of the best fought actions known to our history, gained a complete victory,* though with great loss of officers and men."

Gen. Taylor's Epistolary Talent.—The following sample of it has been recalled to mind by passing events:

> HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
> Near Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847.
>
> *Sir:* In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.
>
> With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
>
> Z. TAYLOR.
>
> Senor Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

GEN. CASS ON THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Upon a resolution of adjournment in the Senate, on the 22d of this month, Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, took occasion to make a speech, several hours in length, upon the present position of political parties, the candidates, &c. The occasion brought out Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, the Senator whose speech in reply to Cass, on the three million bill, we published the other day. We give the report of Mr. M.'s remarks as found in the correspondence of the New York Express:

Mr. Miller, of N. J., here undertook to show up the position of Lewis Cass upon the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. M. reminded the Senate of a scene fresh in the legislative history of the country. In the 29th Congress, first session, the House passed the Wilmot Proviso. It came here, was referred to the Committee of Finance, and kept until the last day of the session. About half an hour before the session closed the Bill was reported from the Finance Committee, with a recommendation to strike out the Proviso.

Mr. Davis spoke upon the bill, (10th of August,) until the hour of adjournment,—and at this hour Mr. Cass came over to the Whig side of the Senate, and declared that he would have voted for the Wilmot Proviso, that it would have been carried but for the Senator from Massachusetts. He said that he was prepared to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, and that all the Democrats from the free States would have voted with him, Mr. Allen leading off.—Mr. Cass repeated this in the Senate, repeated it in public in the cars, repeated it in New Jersey, repeated it in New York. Was it strange then that one of his party in Cleveland should appeal to him to stand by his principles?

But on the 1st of March, this last Congress, Mr. Cass, to his great astonishment, came out against the Wilmot Proviso, upon the pending bill, but yet declaring that he was for the principle! He voted against it then, and had been upon both sides of this and other questions.

What does the Enquirer say now?—Has Gen. Cass never been in favor of abolition? Oh! but he has changed!—True enough; he changed just five months before his nomination. Who has any confidence in such a change?

Richmond Whig.

Positive Proof.—In the course of a discussion as to the Presidency, which arose in the Senate on Thursday, "Mr. Miller detailed two conversations he had formerly had with Gen. Cass, on which occasions the latter gentleman, now a candidate of a party for the Presidency, and the avowed opponent of the Wilmot Proviso, unequivocally declared himself to be warmly in favor of the said Wilmot Proviso!"

Between two stools Gen. Cass will fall to the ground. He has tried to ride both sides of the sapling, and will incur the fate of all such rash equestrians. In attempting to carry North and South, he has offended both.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

GEN. CASS A FEDERALIST.

Proofs are multiplying every day that Gen. Cass was not only a Federalist in Wilmington, but that he was elected as such to the Legislature of Ohio, as late even as the year 1806, receiving from the Federal party the only office ever conferred on him by the people. His friends had as well concede the point at once, for the proofs are too numerous, too strong, and too easy of access, to render a denial either politic or available. His father, a man of high respectability, was, according to the Ohio State Journal, a Federalist to the day of his death, and from the parent, the child, as is almost always the case, derived the principles which guided his political course in the days of his youth.

We are far from being among the number of those who feel it a stigma to be reproached with the sin of Federalism. Our own education was in a very different school.

We were taught to believe that the principles upon which they would have administered the Government were radically wrong, and we have seen no cause to dissent from our early impressions. Yet how any man, especially any Virginian, can think it a disgrace to have been of that party, at the head of which stood George Washington, and John Marshall, we have never been able to understand. But when a man, who notoriously at one period of his life, did belong to it, undertakes in his old age to denounce it, his conduct deserves the severest reprehension. Gen. Cass is one of these men, as his letter to the Baltimore Convention evidently shows. What right he had to do so, will be gathered from the following paragraph extracted from the Ohio State Journal:—

> "We have no disposition to detract from the merits of Gen. Cass; on the contrary we would that he had more, and that they were even more brilliant and perennial. That he was a Federalist up to his twenty-fifth year, implies no crime. That he renounced his party at that time, and embraced the opposite, *might* show the triumphs of an honest intellect over the bias of education and the trammels of party. But we were told by the Ohio Statesman a few days since, that he received an appointment as Marshall of the District of Ohio, "Monday, March 2, 1807." We have before us the 5th Vol. of the Journal of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, from which it appears that on Monday, the first day of December, 1806, Lewis Cass took his seat as a member of that body, from the counties of Washington, Gallia, Muskingum and Athens. We have the testimony of the Marietta Intelligencer, printed in the town where he had resided and in the district from which he was chosen, that he was elected as a Federalist. That session terminated on the 4th of February, 1807. Now, to our apprehension, it vastly more concerns Mr. Cass's friends to show that he was not the subject of Executive appliance, between the 1st of Dec. 1806, and the 2d of March, 1807, than it does to prove that he was never a Federalist.—During that brief space of time there was a subject before the Legislature, in which it was known the Federal Executive felt a lively interest, and which was considered with closed doors. This subject was referred to a committee of which young Cass was a member. In less than a month after the close of that session, the young *Federalist* from Washington, Muskingum, Gallia and Athens, received an appointment at the hands of the *Democratic* President! Such are the facts from the record. We have not a word of comment to waste upon them. Every reader can draw his own conclusions."

The measure here alluded to, we believe, was the passage of a law by virtue of which Burr's boats, at that time lying in the Ohio river, preparatory to his expedition to Mexico (or wherever he was going) were seized. It thus appears that Gen. Cass's first somerset was made in prospect of a consideration, and that the reward followed close upon the change of colors. This has been a distinctive characteristic of all the transmigrations through which he has since passed.

Richmond Whig.

FROM THE ZANESVILLE (OHIO) COURIER.

We challenge contradiction, that Lewis Cass came to Marietta, from Delaware, about 1801; that he there studied law, in company with Wm. Woodbridge, since Governor of Michigan, in the office of Matthew Backus, an attorney of that place—that like his father, he was then a Federalist in his political opinions, and that in 1803 or 1804, he delivered a Fourth of July oration there, replete with high toned Federal sentiments. Indeed, so ultra was its character that even old Col. Nye, a hot Federalist, thought it was *a little too spicy!* On leaving Backus' office, however, he concluded that Jeffersonian Democracy was a more useful and profitable creed, and he soon embraced it. His appointment to the Marshalship was obtained from Mr. Jefferson through the influence of Senator Worthington, of Chillicothe, and it is believed by some of the old citizens to have been intended as some reward.

Caught in their own Net.—The intelligent reader will recollect that when Gen. Harrison was the Whig candidate for the Presidency, in 1840, he was denounced by the Democratic, or Locofoco party, as a coward, who skulked from the battle of the Thames, in October, 1813. Some of them went so far as to affirm that he was two miles from the field of action, *picking "huckle-berries,"* (whortle-berries,) all the time that the battle was going on. When reminded that it was too late in the season for this fruit, they turned it off by saying that they were "winter huckle-berries," just then beginning to ripen, and the "petticoat hero" was out after a bait, while Colonel Johnson killed Tecumseh and won the battle. Now they claim immeasurable glory for Gen. Cass, who was present in this battle of the Thames, acting as the Volunteer Aid of Gen. Harrison! What! and Harrison two miles off picking "huckle-berries!" Now these clamorous patriots must admit the one or the other of two things: either that they were guilty of a mean and wanton perversion of the truth in regard to General Harrison, or that they are now trying to lie Gen. Cass into the battle of the Thames as the Volunteer Aid of General Harrison. They can take whichever horn they please; for in either case they are unworthy of the confidence of an honest people. Those who undertake to get along by prevarication, ought to have good memories.

North Carolina Argus.

Can any body beat that Time?—John Van Buren said at Rochester, that when the Cass procession at Albany approached the point where he was standing, he thought he would take out his watch to see how long it would be in passing, *but it went by before he could get his watch out!*

Consistency.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the "Barnburner" State Convention in February last, having been reported by a committee of which John Van Buren and Gen. Gould were members:

> "*Resolved*, That Gen. Zachary Taylor, by his masterly correspondence with the War Department, no less than by his heroic conduct and indomitable coolness and courage on the field of battle, has shown himself to be not only a distinguished military chieftain, but a man of great mental and moral power, and whose life has given evidence of a strong head and honest heart, and a republican simplicity of character."

Some people have been a little curious to know why Mr. V. B. voted for such a resolution in February, when in June following he spoke of Gen. T. in his speeches in the most disparaging terms. In February Prince John expected to support Gen. Taylor; in June he had made up his mind to get the nomination for his father!

Rochester Dem.

The Barnburners Convention.—Speaking of this body, the Petersburg Republican says:

> "We believe that the large majority of democrats at the North are WITH US, and we furthermore believe that they will STICK TO US, and although we may lose New York, we are sanguine that our candidates can and WILL be elected in spite of New York."

Who are the Barnburners? DEMOCRATS. Who is Martin Van Buren? A DEMOCRAT. Who is Benjamin F. Butler? A DEMOCRAT. Who is John Van Buren? A DEMOCRAT. From what source did this Free Soil movement emanate? From Barnburners—Democrats.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

A BLOODY-MINDED MAN.

The Charleston (Va.) Free Press says: Ex-Gov. McNutt, of Miss., whilst engaged in the discussion on Monday last, and after referring to the repudiation of his adopted State, (which he seemed to glory in,) said that he "hoped and *would rejoice* to see the time when the people of England would rise up, TAKE OFF THE HEADS of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and HANG UP AS HIGH AS HAMAN, the Barings and Rothschilds, [the Bankers of Europe,] AND THUS RID THEMSELVES OF THE *immense English Debt!*" This is going a little farther even than Repudiation—not content with first robbing and defrauding, you are justified in turning on your heel and TAKING LIFE, because you have the PURSE! Hang up the very men who befriended the government by loaning her large sums of money! Is this Democracy? What! hang up the men who have just taken the $16,000,000 loan of our government?—Capital idea, indeed! It is the easiest possible mode of extinguishing the whole War Debt, and that too so expeditiously! Erect the scaffold, and you, Messrs Corcoran & Riggs, mount first the funeral pile, as you are the heaviest American resident creditors! Suffer now for your credulity in believing that contracts were inviolable, and that the plighted faith of the nation was a thing of value or consequence! Learn now, and be forewarned, ye who have coffers filled with gold, that all this is a delusion, and our contracts and faith are no stronger than a "rope of sand."

This doctrine may suit Mississippi, and we award the speaker all sincerity,—it may be the mode the enlightened and statesmanlike mind of Gov. McNutt would suggest for extinguishing debt, but it is not such as suits the morals of Old Virginia! Although the desire may be sincerely entertained, that does not render it proper and laudable. Who doubts the sincerity of the highwayman to possess the booty of the traveller, but that does not mitigate the guilt of the robbery or justify the commission of crime.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PINE GROVE, Cumberland, June 23, 1848.

Mr. Hale: It affords me exceeding pleasure to see that the Whig Ticket, both for the government of our own State and the United States, is now filled up and bears a place in the columns of the Observer; and as the present contest between the two great political parties promises to be one of considerable excitement, it becomes each one of us claiming the name of Whig, to awake from that repose in which too many of us are apt to indulge, and preserve as far as in each individual's power lies, the sacred motto suggested by Governor Morehead to be inscribed upon our Whig Banner, "THE PROSPERITY OF OUR COUNTRY."

Unfortunately for Cumberland, the majority of her voting population is so alienated from the principles of correct politics, as to render it quite hopeless to elect a ticket of sound sentiments. Consequently we have no ticket for Cumberland; but whilst this is the case, encouraged by the old proverb "That it is a bad wind that never shifts," it is our duty to use our utmost endeavors to suppress the current of error as much as possible, and for the accomplishment of this, I will take the liberty to suggest, as our opponents have a full ticket in the field, who will canvass the county, and as the order of the day is, *Abuse, Villify,* and *Misrepresent* the Whigs, that the public speaking part of our party visit in turn the various precincts or muster grounds, and refute the hoarded mass of absurdities and misrepresentations which it is reasonable to expect will be lavished upon the Whigs by the candidates of our opposing party.

Now as this course of procedure would cost perhaps no money and but little time and trouble, I must believe that each one will see its importance, and that it needs only to be suggested to meet a hearty response, and that each one in his turn will be ready at his post to defend the worthy cause he has espoused, which will not only save the feelings of many a good Whig, who is not qualified to argue politics, from being trampled down, but will, as I firmly believe, have a salutary influence on the party to which I claim to belong.

LOCK'S CREEK.

P. S.—As our old neighbor, Sampson, is in the same box, I would take the liberty to suggest to her a similar course.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

That Consumption is almost always produced by a cold that might easily be cured. That Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure any Cough or Cold, no matter of how long standing. That the milder form of Consumption itself is also cured by this Balsam. That it is conceded by many lawyers, clergymen and physicians, that this Balsam has never been equalled for efficacy in all affections of the Lungs and Liver. That scores now rejoice in the possession of good health who, but for this Balsam, would have been in their graves—having been given up to die by their friends and physicians. Above all, remember that this invaluable medicine has been imitated under various names, and that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry only can be relied upon to cure. It has been warranted to cure Asthma in every stage—what no physician has ever achieved—and has never been known to fail. For delicate health in young females it stands unrivalled—as it does for all diseases of this climate.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company.—The first annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company was held at Darlington Court House, So. Ca., on Thursday last. We have not received the official report of the proceedings, but learn from a gentleman of this town who was present as a representative of stockholders that the meeting was a large one, and the best spirit prevailed in regard to "going ahead" with the road. The directors of the Company elected for the ensuing year are, Gen. W. W. Harllee, of Sumter district, S. C., President of the board; Augustus Smith, of Columbus, N. C.; E. B. Dudley, N. N. Nixon, Henry Nutt, and John A. Taylor of Wilmington; J. J. Moore, and R. B. Muldrow, of Sumter district; James S. Gibson, and J. F. Timmons, of Darlington; J. Eli Gregg, of Marion.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

A new inlet into Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, (broken out by the gale of March, 1846, and since grown larger and deeper,) was entered on the 13th instant by the steamer Oregon. The Oregon found six feet water on the outer bar at low tide, and when over the bar, which was short, more. This is the first vessel that ever passed through this inlet into Pamlico Sound. There is a good revolving light about 1½ miles south of the inlet on the north end of Body Island.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville N. C. on the 1st July 1848.—

Winnie Adams, Abner Alexander, Adams Alexander, William Alderman.

Mary A. Balding, Wm. Blalock, Chester Brown, [illegible] Butler, John B. Bire, Daniel Biggs, David Bone, N. Beard, Evan Boner, H. W. Black, A. W. Brewer, F. [illegible]lard.

Wm. Campbell, Evan Cain, James T. Collis, A. R. Coaly, John S. Campbell, E. B. Campbell, John A. Cameron, Susanna Cameron, Jane Cameron, Augustus Cornell, Jas. Colvin, John Davis, Sr., John A. Daves, Eleanor Davis.

Joshua P. Ezzell.

Samuel Gilmore, John Gilchrist, A. Goodwin, Norman A. H. Goodin, Peter Graham, Thomas M. Griffin, U. S. Marshal.

Dorcas Horvoel, Archibald Holmes, Timothy Hatcher, Wm. Holmes, Mary A. Hartock.

Catherine Jackson, Burty Johnson, Duncan Johnson, John M. Jordan, Dolley Jerkins, George Jones, Cornelius Johnson.

Jane King, Winney Canady.

David Loper, David Lucas, Mary Lester, Daniel Lastie, Wm. Lambert, Wm. Lancaster, John Lorie.

Thomas R. Murphy, J. C. Medlin, Robert L. Mays, [illegible] Mathews, Ezekiel Merritt, L. N. Mathews, William H. Moning, James Madres, Joseph Morris.

Daniel McDonald, A. McIntyre, John McLaughlin, Ann McLennan, Ann McLeod, Maria Nash, Benjamin Newel, Frances Newel.

Enoch Odom.

Rev. [illegible] Plessman, James W. Price, Lemuel Pope, Sowell Pettiford, William Pearce, Lauchlin Philips, Joseph Pate, Nancy Peterson.

John Rogers, R. C. Roads, Louisa Rollings, Mary Russell.

Malcom Smith, Phebe Steel, Donaldson Stith.

Henry E. Thomas, John R. Thomas.

John Whitford, G. F. Webster, Joseph Watts.

Amy Primitive Baptist.

22] JOHN MACRAE P. M.

July Lotteries.

WM. BAILEY & CO.,
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 2 North Calvert Street,
Opposite Barnum's Hotel,
BALTIMORE, Md.

No. 2 NORTH CALVERT STREET is the oldest established Lottery Office in the U. States, and is well known all over Christendom as being the most successful office for selling prizes.

Orders in any of the Baltimore Lotteries now drawing will be promptly attended to when addressed to

WM. BAILEY & CO., No. 2 N. Calvert Street.

Where they always come perfectly safe to hand, and are answered by the return mail. The schemes for July are magnificent. Here they are:

40,000 DOLLS.

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.
Saturday, July 8th.
78 numbers and 13 drawn ballots.

1 Prize of	40,000 dollars is	$40,000
100 Prizes of	1,000 dollars is	100,000
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

Certificate of

26 whole tickets	$140 00	26 quarters,	$35 00
26 halves	70 00	26 eighths,	17 50

45,000 DOLLS.

Wednesday, July 12th.
66 numbers and 10 drawn ballots.

1 Prize of	45,000 dollars is	$45,000
100 Prizes of	1,000 dollars is	100,000
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $15—shares in proportion.

Certificate of

22 whole tickets	$200 00	22 quarters,	$50 00
22 halves	100 00	22 eighths	25 00

3 of $25,000 each.

Saturday, July 15, 1848.
75 numbers and 12 drawn ballots.
3 prizes of $25,000 dollars is $75,000.
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

Certificates of

25 quarter tickets,	$130 00	25 quarters,	$32 50
25 halves,	65 00	25 eighths,	16 25

36,000 DOLLS.

Wednesday, July 19, 1848.
78 numbers and 13 drawn ballots.

1 Prize of	36,000 dollars is	$36,000
40 Prizes of	1,000 " is	40,000
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

Certificate of

26 whole tickets	$140 00	26 quarters	35 00
26 halves	70 00	26 eighths	17 50

40,000 DOLLS.

Saturday, July 22d.
18 drawn ballots out of 75 numbers.

1 prize of	40,000 dollars is	$40,000
1 " "	12,730 " "	12,730
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $15—shares in proportion.

Certificate of

25 whole tickets	$180 00	25 quarters	45 00
25 halves	90 00	25 eighths	22 50

30,000 DOLLARS!

Wednesday, July 26th.
72 numbers and 13 drawn ballots.

1 prize of	30,000 dollars is	$30,000
1 prize of	12,500 dollars is	12,500
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

Certificate of

24 whole tickets	$120 00	24 quarters	$30 00
24 halves	60 00	24 eighths	15 00

50,000 DOLLARS!

Saturday, July 29, 1848.
78 numbers and 12 drawn ballots.

1 prize of	50,000 dollars is	$50,000
1 prize of	15,000 dollars is	15,000
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $15—shares in proportion.

Certificates of

26 whole tickets	$220 00	26 quarters	55 00
26 halves	110 00	26 eighths	27 50

☞ WM. BAILEY & CO. pay all postage on orders addressed to us.

We cash all prizes sold in any part of the U. States.

We pay the highest price for all kinds of uncurrent money, bills of exchange, drafts, certificates of deposites &c. and sell more prizes than at any other ten offices in the universe!

NOTICE.

☞ Small Fry Lotteries drawn every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Capitals $4000, 5000, 2000 and 1000—Tickets $1—shares in proportion. Certificates varying from $13 to 15—shares in proportion.

Brilliant Lotteries drawing daily—Capitals varying from 4,000 to 100,000 dollars—Tickets varying from $1 to 20 dollars, to be had at this office in every variety, either by the package, single ticket, or by certificate.

WM. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 2 N. Calvert st., Baltimore, Md.

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

Joseph Downing, &c. *vs.* Skinkin M. Plummer.
Original attachment Levied on a negro Slave.

PURSUANT to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to the Defendant, that he be and appear before the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September, and plead or demur to the Plaintiff's declaration, or final judgment will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1848.

[22-6w] JOHN McLAURIN.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

"The hearts of the people must be prepared for WAR."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I look upon WAR at all times and under all circumstances as a NATIONAL CALAMITY, *to be avoided if compatible with National honor."—Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.*

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."—Zachary Taylor, in same letter.

"I disavow, most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on my part to interfere with the rights, or what is termed the property of the citizens of other States."—Speech of Millard Fillmore, House of Representatives, 1835.

"We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

☞ That we may be able to participate in the celebration of the Nation's Anniversary, we anticipate our usual day of publication.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

GREAT NEWS FROM EUROPE!

Another Revolution attempted in France!

The Cambria arrived at Boston on Friday.

France was in a great turmoil. Attempts had been made in Paris to crown Louis Napoleon Emperor. The Moderates opposed, and Lamartine eloquently denounced the movement. The Assembly passed a decree of Expatriation against Napoleon, which was, however, afterwards repealed. A hundred thousand soldiers were concentrated in Paris. Barricades attempted but overthrown. Every thing was awaiting the arrival of Louis Napoleon from England. The National Assembly had been fired into, and a National Guard killed.

Six hundred Paris merchants have suspended.

Ireland was more tranquil. The Chartist meeting in London of the 12th dispersed by the military before being organized.

Cotton dull. Fair Upland and Mobile 4d. Orleans 4⅝d. Demand from consumers limited—Rice unchanged. Wheat 7s to 7s 8d. Corn dull; yellow 33 to 34s. Best Flour 28s. Harvest promising to be abundant. Provisions dull. Consols 84.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire occurred in this town on Friday last, which deserves to be noticed on account of the admirable skill and success with which it was managed. It occurred on the roof of the wing to the dwelling of John H. Hall, Esq. and before the Engines could reach the scene, a half to three fourths of a mile from the places of deposite, the roof was in a blaze almost from one end to the other, and the wind, which was fortunately light, bearing the flames directly towards the main building. Soon after the Engines arrived on the ground, a plentiful supply of water was obtained from the Reservoir of the Water Works, and in 10 or 15 minutes the fire, which had assumed so alarming an aspect, was entirely subdued. When its progress, and the combustible nature of the building, and the dry hot weather are considered, it is in the highest degree creditable to the fire department and the citizens who assisted, that nothing was injured but the roof of the wing, and that the main building was not even materially scorched. Such a circumstance may well inspire confidence in our ability to master almost any fire, however unpromising its appearance. And it likewise affords another evidence of the value of preparation; for we understand that the Engines were in perfect order.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—The Locofocos have been flattering themselves that Gen. Taylor would not accept the nomination of the Whig Convention, and one of their papers in New Orleans, the Mercury, started a story that he had utterly repudiated the declarations and pledges of the Louisiana Delegates in the Convention. The following, from the Picayune of the 25th, settles that story.

There was an immense and enthusiastic Ratification Meeting held in New Orleans on the evening of the 24th, at which Col. Balie Peyton spoke as follows:—

"I rise not for the purpose of addressing you, but to read a communication authorised to be published by Gen. Taylor in relation to a subject which has caused some little misunderstanding in the city. In company with several friends I have been up to Baton Rouge, and we found "the old man" as calm as he always is upon the eve of a great battle, more solicitous for his friends than for himself or his cause. But I will not detain you longer, but will proceed to read the communication which we are authorised to state.

"The undersigned whose names are affixed to the card hereto appended, make this publication at the special instance and request of Gen. Zachary Taylor himself. From sundry articles which have appeared in several of the public journals of the city of New Orleans, Gen. Taylor is given to understand that persons claiming to speak for him, have produced the impression that he is not satisfied with what Judge Saunders, and the other members of the Louisiana Delegation to the National Whig Convention who acted with him, saw fit to say and do in that body in his (Gen. Taylor's) behalf, and that he repudiates such acts and sayings. Did these rumors affect only himself, Gen. Taylor would not trouble the public concerning them; but as they affect, whether so intended or not, the good report and candor of gentlemen whose partiality for him has made them objects of reproach and suspicion, he feels constrained by a sense of duty, and justice to authorise them to be met by a distinct and peremptory denial.

A CARD.

We are authorised by Gen. Taylor to say that the course of the Louisiana Delegation in the Whig Convention, lately assembled at Philadelphia, meets with his entire, full and unequivocal approbation.

That he not only never doubted, but never intimated a doubt that his honor and reputation were safe in their hands.

BALIE PEYTON,
LOGAN HUNTON,
A. C. BULLITT.

June 23, 1848.

COMING OVER.—Capt. Otis Caldwell, one of the Locofoco Committee of Vigilance in Botetourt county, Va., has published a card, stating that he intends to give his hearty support to Gen. Taylor. The Valley Whig says that a number of others on the Committee will do likewise.

In New Jersey, the New Brunswick Times, a Locofoco paper, says,

"We have heard that a few of our friends in the county *have expressed a determination to vote for Gen. Taylor.* Reports to this effect are now circulated, and among others, *several Democrats of influence are named as being in favor of Taylor.* We do not believe half the stories which are afloat in reference to prominent men of our party, but we think it proper to refer to the subject at this time for the purpose of bringing it fairly before our readers."

GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot—By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1848, 9 A. M.

The great mass ratification meeting in New York to respond to the nominations of Taylor and Fillmore, came off last evening with great eclat. The whole area in front of National Hall, on Canal street, was densely crowded by the people. From first to last, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, which, heightened to a bursting point by soul-stirring addresses from distinguished speakers, found vent in loud repeated cheers, whenever Taylor's name was mentioned. Men of all parties, all sections of parties, were present, and could not be prevented by party ties and biasses from sharing the general excitement; and when at a late hour the crowd dispersed, it separated with many new adherents gained to the cause.

This demonstration has given full confidence and union to the party in this city; and with Mr. Van Buren's acceptance, the news of which in a reliable form, has reached us, places beyond all manner of speculative doubt the glorious triumph of Old Zach in this State, and the whole country, in November next.

The N. Y. Express says that repeated attempts were made by a few persons, (among them a Locofoco lawyer, to disturb the meeting, and sometimes with success; but, it adds—

The crowd was immense almost beyond any other we have ever seen before in the city, even during scenes of the highest political excitement; and it settles the question, if there ever was any doubt of it, that Gen. Taylor will get 999 out of every 1000 Whig votes in the city, and, beyond all peradventure, carry the city by a larger majority than we have ever before given any Whig Presidential candidate. The assemblage, the demonstration, the result, the spectacle were gratifying to all true Whigs, who respect Whig organization, and the true and best interests of the great Whig Party.

The Courier says—"This great meeting *settles the question* of the Presidential canvass, so far as this city is concerned. New York will give a majority of not less than FIVE THOUSAND against Lewis Cass! For that amount we *feel* perfectly safe in *pledging* the Whigs of the Empire City.

NEW YORK GIVEN UP!—The Union says, in regard to the Barnburners' ticket, that, "in truth, we had not seriously counted on New York. We will carry our ticket without her."

Thanks for the admission as to New York. As to carrying Cass and Butler without her, that is easier said than done.

MR. VAN BUREN.—"The Northern man with Southern principles," has virtually accepted the nomination of the Abolition Barnburner Convention. The particulars are thus stated:—

The Albany Atlas, (Barnburner) has the following statement in relation to the nomination of Mr Van Buren by the Barnburners:

"The Utica Convention nominated Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency, contrary to his known wishes, upon the principle, that the people whom they represented had a right to make this use of his name; and did not direct their usual notice of their proceedings to be given to him.—No communication on the subject is, therefore, to be expected from him. But we are most happy to be able to say, upon the best authority, that however unexpected and undesirable to himself, the position assigned him by the action of his friends, Mr. Van Buren will not, under the circumstances in which they have been placed, contest the principle with them, nor interpose any further obstacles to the course they have adopted."

The New York Evening Post, also Barnburner, publishes the above and says "the most implicit reliance may be placed upon it."

This then is Mr. Van Buren's position. He neither accepts nor declines. If he is elected he will take the office. If he is defeated he wants to be able to say that he was no candidate.

This position of non committalism to the fortunes of the Barnburners, is so perfectly characteristic of Mr. Van Buren—is evidently just the position in which he would contrive to be placed, if he had controlled the whole movement of the Barnburners, that there is no want of charity in supposing that he did control it.

An important part of Mr. B. F. Butler's speech in the Convention is thus reported:—

"Mr. Butler then proceeded to state a fact—one that he had never before made public. In 1844, after the Democracy of this State had inscribed the names of Polk and Dallas upon their standard, he, Mr. B. received from Andrew Jackson, a letter—one of the last ever received by him from that illustrious man—expressing entire approbation of his course on the most trying and painful circumstance of his life, referring to B's course as a friend of Mr. Van Buren in the Convention of 1844. He went further, said Mr. B. He said at the close of the letter, that this was but a temporary withdrawal from Mr. Van Buren, of that full, generous confidence which he deserved, and which the Democracy have reposed in him.

"He closed with the following remarkable declaration.—'I shall not live to see it, but you will live to see the People, at the close of Mr. Polk's administration, rally to the support of Mr. Van Buren;' and this conviction consoles me for what otherwise might seem a fickle decision on the part of the people."

Gov. Dodge Declined.—The Union publishes a card from Gov. Dodge, in which he declines being a candidate for Vice President, for which he was nominated by the Barnburners.

We find that the letter written by Mr. Van Buren to the Convention is entirely too long for insertion in our paper. It is an argument against the extension of slavery in the territories. And this argument he shows to be perfectly consistent with his declaration in 1840, that Congress had the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, though he thought it *inexpedient* to exercise that power. This declaration of his was *then* defended by the Locofoco party—the same party which now abuses him for a doctrine identical with it. If Congress had the power so to legislate for the District, it undoubtedly has a similar power as to the Territories. Indeed, it may be said that the power as to the Territories stands upon stronger ground, inasmuch as it would be a breach of good faith towards Maryland and Virginia, which ceded the District to the United States, to make it a free territory in their midst.

The Locofocos are most bitter in their abuse of Van Buren. Besides the Union's anathemas, which are continued from day to day, their tone in private conversation is even more bitter. The following exhibits their feeling:—

The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Express, under date of June 24th, says: "Mr. Van Buren, just now, should have an ear trumpet, extending from the Capital to Kinderhook. Never before was a man so heartily or bitterly cursed. The first Democrat I heard speak of him this morning, pronounced him a "treacherous old rascal," "one who had got all his fame and money from the Democracy," "a true son of Aaron Burr," a fellow who ought to be put at the whipping post. This is the pretty general sentiment of the Hunker Democracy at Washington, and this is the prevailing Democracy here."

The Pennsylvanian, a leading Locofoco paper, (copied into the Union,) thus scolds him, not for the attempt to get up a sectional party, which may lead to a dissolution of the Union, but for refusing to support Cass:—

Martin Van Buren.—It will be seen that this personage, long the recipient of the honors and the confidence of the democratic party, has written to the Utica convention, declaring that he cannot support General Cass, the regular democratic candidate of the democracy of the Union. What a deed this is to sully the sunset of a life, the morning and the meridian of which were so full of true greatness! He will fall from his high place in the **democratic affections at once, and will sink so low** as to be beyond all hope of political resurrection. The great democratic party will shake him off as the dew drop from the lion's mane. We have no regrets for his apostacy to those who have served him so long; but we mourn to see how coldly he has returned the ardent support of his countrymen.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The evidences of a proper feeling in regard to the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore are multiplying. Mr. Wilson, the delegate who behaved so unhandsomely in the Convention, lately called a meeting of those opposed both to Taylor and Cass, to send a delegate to a convention at Worcester. His meeting consisted of about 25 persons, most of whom were abolitionists, who had uniformly voted the abolition ticket.

On the other hand, the Whigs of Roxbury, in Mr. Wilson's district, had one of the most glorious meetings ever convened in that place, in which, after unanimously pledging a cordial support to Taylor and Fillmore, they further

Resolved, That the course pursued by our delegate, the Hon. Henry Wilson, of Natick, in adhering to the great Statesman of the North while there was a hope of procuring his nomination, merits our warm approbation; but that his subsequent conduct, in denouncing the Whig candidate for President, in seceding from the Convention, and, since his return, in doing what he can to divide and paralyze the Whigs of Massachusetts, we most unqualifiedly disapprove and condemn.

GEN. CASS AT HOME.—The Detroit Advertiser describes the reception of Gen. Cass in that place as being lukewarm and chilling. From the time the boat reached within ten miles guns were fired to attract a crowd. This drew together from 5 to 600 persons, Whigs and Locos. Three faint cheers were given. The procession numbered 118, exclusive of 10 or 15 in carriages.

EXTRA LEWIS CASS.—Mr. Stewart showed from official documents, quoted in his speech in the House on Tuesday last, that Mr. Cass received, in pay, extra pay, and rations (10 rations a day,) $86,412, for about eighteen years service as Governor of Michigan and ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs. His pay and extras for upwards of two years of the time, amounted to the enormous sum of $11,355 a year, or more than *thirty-one dollars per day.* Sundays and all, exclusive of his ten rations,—all taken from the public treasury, and allowed, part of it, many years after he had gone out of office. (A soldier, we believe, is allowed but one ration a day.)

We will publish the speech in our next.

What would he claim if he could only get into the Presidency? At the same rate of Extras and rations he would quadruple the salary of $25,000.

A WRETCHED HUMBUG.—A friend has sent us a copy of "The Recruit," a Cass and Butler campaign paper, printed in New York, which he informs us is sent into the Western part of our State in great numbers. It contains the long Biography of Gen. Cass which has been published in so many of the Locofoco papers. It is embellished, first, with an ugly wood cut of the General's ugly face; and secondly with another wood cut purporting to represent "Colonel (now General) Cass breaking his sword at Hull's surrender!"

This is truly a significant sign, that the *only event* in Cass's Biography which is deemed by his own friends worthy of an illustration, is one which never occurred in *his* life, but is stolen from a dead hero and patriot, and stolen because he is dead and unable to claim the merit of his own act! We showed, a week or two ago, by an extract from Niles's Register of Sept. 19, 1812, that it was Col. McArthur, and not Cass, who broke his sword "rather than surrender it to the British.

SHAME! SHAME!—The Locofocos can never cease to misrepresent Henry Clay. Now that he is in retirement, from which he will never emerge, they keep up the game. And we verily believe that they will keep it up with equal recklessness after the grave shall have closed over him.

We copy the following from the last Wilmington Journal:—

"The following is the prediction made by Henry Clay in his great manifesto to the public, made last spring:—

"I AM THE ONLY WHIG residing in a slave State who can carry the great States of New York or Ohio, or stand the smallest chance of being elected."

Now did Mr. Clay make any such prediction, or use such language? No! What he did say, in his letter of April 11th, was, that *many gentlemen had represented to him,* that New York would more certainly bestow her suffrage on him than on any other candidate, and that Ohio would give her vote to no candidate residing in the slave States but to him. He said expressly that he did not vouch for the accuracy of these and other things which his friends had told him. He made no prediction, and no such assertion as the Journal charges, pretending to quote his very words. We presume the Journal has been imposed upon by finding this forgery in some reckless Locofoco paper.

From Henry Clay.—We have every reason to believe, says the New York Express of Saturday, that a voice from Ashland has come out at last, hushing the stormy elements that were at work in the Whig party.

Mr. Clay, we are assured, does not hesitate to say *that he will support General Taylor, and that General Taylor will be elected by an overwhelming majority.*

VERY GOOD.—The Washington correspondent of the North American writes thus respecting the Union's assaults upon Gen. Taylor's famous horse:—

"The Union has changed the plan of the campaign, and after exhausting its venom and vituperation against Gen. Taylor, has now opened the batteries upon "Old Whitey." Day after day for a week past the columns of the organ have groaned under assaults against that venerable charger, whose only sin seems to have been, that he has served his country faithfully and well, and therefore has rendered himself obnoxious to the ire and indignation of the President's editor. "Old Whitey" has been exposed to the sort of attack with which every patriotic soldier of this war has been assailed by the Administration and the Court Journal, and he has borne it, as they have done, with indifference and contempt. Of one thing the organ man may rest assured, whatever may be the merits of "Old Whitey,"—and I venture to vouch him as a very respectable animal—that as between Old Ritchie and Old Whitey, the latter has nothing to lose by comparison, or to suffer in the estimation of honest and enlightened opinion."

The nomination of Martin Van Buren by the Barnburner Convention as the candidate for the Presidency of the Northern, free territory, anti-Southern party, is a beautiful commentary upon the truth of the statement made in 1840 by the Democracy, that he was a "Northern man with Southern principles." It is about on a par with the imposition now sought to be practised upon the South by the Cass party, in declaring that Cass is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso.

The Barnburners and Hunkers.—The General (Locofoco) Committee of New York met on Wednesday evening in Tammany Hall, and came to the conclusion, by a vote of 17 to 7, to abandon the Hunker Electoral ticket now in the field. A preamble and a set of resolutions was adopted, setting forth the "unhappy divisions" which exist in the party, and that with a view of "promoting entire harmony in the party," it was resolved that a State Convention should be called, to meet in Syracuse on the 18th of August next, to nominate a new electoral ticket, pledged to Cass and Butler, which will command the votes of all the party "favorable to regular nominations," and also to nominate candidates for Governor, &c.

The Barnburners, however, whilst regarding this movement of the Old Hunkers as an abandonment of all pretension to represent the party, as they claimed to do in the Baltimore Convention, still repudiate all propositions for compromise.

RETURN OF TROOPS.—Seven companies of the gallant South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers have arrived at Mobile. Great preparations are making at Charleston for their reception. In the list of officers arrived, we find the names of Lieuts. Ralph Bell and George W. Curtis, both formerly of this town.

We had no hope that we should please the Wilmington Journal by the several good reasons we gave it, for the *one* it asked for, why the Whigs, as Whigs, should support Gen. Taylor.—The Journal thinks our reasons most "lame and impotent." But then if they satisfy the Whigs, and a good many honest men besides among the Democrats, so that Gen. Taylor shall be elected, it is of very small importance indeed how lightly they may be regarded by the Journal.

ELECTORAL APPOINTMENTS.—George Davis, Esq. the Whig candidate for Elector, and Wm. S. Ashe, Esq. his opponent, propose to address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Sandy Run, N. Hanover co.,	Wednesday,	July 12.
Stump Sound, Onslow "	Thursday,	" 13.
Jacksonville, " "	Friday,	" 14.
Upper Richlands, " "	Saturday,	" 15.
Clinton, Sampson "	Wednesday,	" 19.
Elizabethtown, Bladen "	Friday	" 21.
Lumberton, Robeson "	Saturday,	" 22.
Rockingham, Richmond "	Monday,	" 24.
Whitesville, Columbus "	Wednesday,	" 26.
Northwest, Brunswick "	Thursday,	" 27.

"The man who goes for sectional or geographical parties, is virtually worse than a Whig."
Union.

And so the Union has actually found somebody who is worse than a Whig! And that somebody is no other than Martin Van Buren, the man who has been lauded to the skies by the Editor of the Union, for whose sake the said Editor assisted in slandering down that great Statesman HENRY CLAY.

THE UNION—A SIGN.—We are surprised to find in the Union of Thursday last, extracts from several Ohio papers, copied with great delight by the official Editor, in which the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore is spoken of as "the cup offered by slaveholders to us to drink," and of which it is added, "We loathe its sight." And again, the Union quotes from another Ohio paper, the Ashtabula Sentinel: "Our people will not be likely to surrender their honor nor their principles for the purpose of sustaining a man WHOSE HANDS ARE RED WITH THE BLOOD OF INNOCENCE, *and who is in favor of extending the curse of slavery upon territory now free, and of* ERECTING NEW SLAVE MARKETS ON SOIL THAT IS NOW CONSECRATED TO THE RIGHTS OF MAN."

These are abominable sentiments for a Southern man, Whig or Locofoco, to rejoice over. But the Union is willing even to foster abolitionism itself so that it will only aid in attempting to elect Cass.

The Union's desperation may be further inferred from the following extract. Commenting on a remark of the Boston Journal, that if Taylor is elected, we shall have peace, and contentment with our present limits, the Union says,—

"A very odd conclusion, truly, is this. A warrior who did more to bring on the war with Mexico than any other man—one who fought with an energy unsurpassed in ancient or modern warfare, to kill and conquer the Mexicans in the whig-termed "useless, bloody, murderous, damnable war," which they so emphatically denounced—if elected President, is to secure to our country peace with all the world! This "butcher of harmless Mexicans," who swept them like chaff before the wind with "a little more grape, Captain Bragg," is to be hugged to Whig bosoms, because, forsooth he is such a *peaceable, mild, humane* man, with only two or three hundred slaves! While, on the other hand, General Cass, the civilian as well as the general—the man who has done as much to preserve the peace and honor of his country as any other of her talented and true-hearted sons—whose patriotism has for fifty years been tested and approved—he is to involve us in [illegible] nobody can tell what wars, and troubles, and anxieties."

It will be seen that the Union not only slanders Gen. Taylor by charging him with having "done more to bring on the war than any other man," but actually charges him with being a "butcher of harmless Mexicans," and with "owning some two or three hundred slaves!" This is courting the abolitionists, in a quarter where we had a right to expect better things.

UNIVERSAL ANNEXATION.—Those sober people who think that our limits are already sufficiently extended, and that the attempt to embrace the whole Continent under our wings, will inevitably produce the most fatal results upon that which we now have, should look about them seriously, and lose no time in checking the spirit of Locofocoism, which is beginning to throw off the mask in this particular. In a long Prospectus of "The Campaign," a paper issued by the Editor of the Union from the official government office at Washington, is the following bold avowal on this subject:—

"It," the Democracy, "contends for the glory and honor of the republic; *and for its increase and expansion as time and circumstances may demand. It does not believe that the Mississippi should have been its ultimate boundary, nor that its present boundary should be permanent; but it holds that this great and glorious Union shall grow and expand and diffuse the blessings of liberty over other contiguous states and territories as destiny may dictate, and humanity and justice approve."*

And all this is but the echo of the New York speech of that "bold bad man" Gen. Sam Houston, delivered a few months ago, in which "land-stealing" was defended and recommended, and a claim to the whole American continent set up amidst the "vociferous and prolonged cheering" of the Tammany Hall Locofocos.

Those who are opposed to this system, and to the many wars which must precede its full development, should take their stand at once with the Whigs, who think that we have already territory enough, and especially, that if we should want more, it will be cheaper, and far more honest, to buy it, than to go to war for it. Gen. Cass thinks that we might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it. The Whigs think, that the portion we have already swallowed, has hurt us a vast deal more than it is worth—hurt us in the widows and orphans it has made; in the money it has cost; and in the bad reputation it has given us among peaceable nations for bullying and beating our feeble and distracted neighbor.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The great Convention, as it was called in advance, at Worcester, Mass., has met. Accounts vary in regard to it; one stating that there were 6 or 8000 persons present, and another that it was a small affair, with not more than 1500 to 2000 present. Its feeling is against both Taylor and Cass, and it will recommend a National Convention to nominate a candidate (Van Buren no doubt.)

A fire broke out in the Store of Mr. C. H. Lippitt, in Wilmington, on the 22d ult. which destroyed nearly all his goods. The loss is about $7000, which amount was insured. The building (to which the fire was confined by the activity of the fire companies,) was slightly damaged, and its owner, Mr. S. P. Polly, was insured. Messrs. Lippitt and Wilkings, druggists, in an adjoining store, lost 2 to $300 in removing their goods.

Gen. Taylor among the Volunteers.—The Springfield (O.) Republican learns from the best of private authority, that four hundred returning volunteers reported themselves at Newport Barracks, a few days since. Being anxious to express their opinions as to the Presidency, they took a vote among themselves, which resulted as follows:—

Taylor	388
Scattering	22

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 26th, Mr. Walker, Senator from the new State of Iowa, appeared and took his seat.

The bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon was again taken up, and Mr. Dix of N. Y. delivered a strong speech against the extension of slavery, in favor of the action of the Barnburners of New York, and of the principles laid down in Mr. Van Buren's letter to the Convention of that party.

On Tuesday, Mr. Niles introduced a bill, to set apart and sell to Asa Whitney a portion of the public lands, to aid him in constructing a rail road to the Pacific; and moved its reference to a select committee.

The morning business being through, the Oregon bill was taken up.

Mr. Bright gave notice that he should move, at the proper time, the Missouri Compromise, as an amendment.

Mr. Calhoun then rose, and addressed the Senate, before a crowded and deeply attentive auditory in the lobbies and galleries. After a few preliminary remarks upon the nature and bearings of the question on the institutions of slavery, he laid down and proceeded to support the doctrine, that Congress had no power, delegated to it from the Constitution, direct or implied, to legislate upon the subject. He thought it a right, and as such he demanded, that all territory acquired by the nation, through conquest or purchase, be open alike to every portion of the people, there to settle and carry their slaves at will.

On Wednesday, Mr. Berrien spoke at length on the Oregon bill, denying the authority of Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery, and delivering an elaborate and able argument in support of this position.

On Thursday, Mr. Phelps replied to Messrs. Calhoun and Berrien.

The Fortification Bill was considered.

On Friday, private bills.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Civil Appropriation Bill being before the House, a debate on general politics took place, in which several members participated. Among them, Mr. A. Stewart of Penn. poured broadside after broadside into the ship of Locofoism, and at her former and also her present commander. He was unmerciful upon the "extra-allowance" candidate, General Cass, showing up in strong colors the vast amount of public money which he had managed to obtain from the Government, in the shape of a salary for Governor, a salary as Indian Agent, at the same period of time, and also as Indian Commissioner, with eight dollars per diem, together with mileage and sundry rations—making, in all, some *thirty dollars per day!* By means of charging and receiving from the Government *four salaries* at the same period of time, Mr. Stewart made out that Gen Cass had obtained in the shape of "extra allowances" upwards of sixty thousand dollars of the people's money *more* than he was entitled to! An economical public servant, with a vengeance! He took up the bill which Gen. Cass reported in the Senate to give the volunteers the clothing of the regular troops at the uniform price of $2.50 per month each, *in lieu* of the sum of $3.50 which had previously been allowed them, and commented with great severity upon General Cass's conduct in the matter. He said the General and his friends might attempt to explain it away and get round it, but there it stood in its naked deformity. It could not be explained! While this democratic champion could trump up extra charges, and by settling his own accounts (as Secretary of War) obtain extra allowances to the tune of sixty thousand dollars of the people's money to put it in his own pockets, he could show how saving and economical he could be in knocking down the poor volunteer's clothing money from $3.50 per month to $2.50! A *nice* man for the people to support!

On Tuesday, Mr. McIlvaine reported a bill organizing the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi. Referred to a committee of the Whole.

The bill authorizing Texas to extend her boundaries to the 32° of north latitude, was taken up and passed.

The Senate's bill for the relief of *bona fide* settlers in Florida, was considered and passed.

On Wednesday, Mr. Stewart, of Penn., offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the amount of extra allowance received by General Cass, while acting as Governor of the Territory of Michigan.

Amendments were proposed for inquiring into the cost of the blood hounds which were used in the Florida war, whilst Gen. Taylor was in command there.

Objection being made to the reception of the resolutions, they were laid aside.

Mr. Stewart said he should propose them at another time.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell, a committee was authorized to make a thorough examination of the treasury accounts, loans, notes, &c., and send for persons and papers.

Mr. Holmes of S. C., in an eloquent speech, declared himself for Gen. Taylor! He pictured in glowing terms and classical phrase the honest and upright Patriot who would soon be seen leaving the beautiful Louisiana to pass up the majestic Mississippi and Ohio and over the Alleghany mountains to this metropolis, where the robes once worn by his Examplar, WASHINGTON, would be placed upon him. Yes, an effulgent light would come forth from Louisiana which would drive the crooked politicians back into caves of darkness! He claimed that the policy of the Administration had been to injure and oppress South Carolina.

On Thursday and Friday, the debate on the General Appropriation bill was continued.

U. S. SENATE.—The Governor of Kentucky offered the appointment of Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Crittenden, to Mr. Clay, who declined it; and then Ex-Governor Metcalfe was appointed.

No less than seventeen new members have taken seats in the Senate during the present session; Gov. Metcalfe will make the eighteenth, and probably Mr. King of Alabama the nineteenth. Of these, 5 fill vacancies by death, and 2 by Executive appointments to other offices.

MASONIC COLLEGE.—A writer in the Pittsborough Communicator details the action of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, for several years past, having reference to the contemplated establishment of a College within this State. It appears that a small sum, comparatively speaking, has already been raised by appropriations of Lodges and contributions of Masons; and the writer thinks that the 10,000 Masons in the State will readily subscribe an average of $15 each, and the 60 Lodges an average of $300 each, making together the sum of $168,000. Besides which he thinks there are hundreds, not Masons, who would be glad to assist in so laudable an enterprize.

This is the first intimation we have had of the project. It is a liberal one, and will certainly have the public sympathy and aid, whenever the signs shall indicate that they can be bestowed with a prospect of success.

Hard to Choose.—The Locos have now the choice between Cass and Van Buren, and it makes very little difference which they vote for. They are in the situation of the traveller at the cross-roads:—

"Stranger, which is the way to —— village?" "There's two roads," responded the fellow. "Well, which is the best?" "Aint much difference; both on 'em very bad. Take which you will, afore you've gone half-way you'll wish you'd took t'other."

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—There is a paper printed in Hillsborough, with the odd name of the "Democratic Ratoon." It assumes for its motto, "Truth and Justice;" and exemplifies its respect for these cardinal virtues by declaring, that it, (the Ratoon,) is "the *largest, most beautiful and cheapest paper in the State.*" Perhaps the Editor of the "Ratoon" never heard of the Wilmington Journal, and Chronicle, or the N. C. Argus, or Greensborough Patriot, or Salisbury Watchman, or the Newbernian, or the North State Whig, or the Fayetteville Observer? Upon no other supposition can we reconcile his assertion with his motto,—unless it be that *Democratic* "truth and justice" are different from any other kind of truth and justice. Its other Editorials are of a piece with the above. One of them asserts that no direct taxes were laid to pay the debt created by the war of 1812. History informs us, on the contrary, that a system of direct taxes was laid by law of Congress in 1813, and continued until the Session of 1817–18, nearly three years after the war was ended.

These are specimens only of the intelligence, and "truth and virtue" of this Orange organ.

Cheering.—We get news every day which proves to us that our assertion, that this District will give an increased vote of at least 200 in favor of our candidate, will be made good. From Mecklenburg and Brunswick, we get the very best intelligence. There will be a change of 50 in each of these counties in our favor. In the strong Loco Foco county of Warren, N. C., there have been, we learn, nearly 200 changes in our favor. North Carolina, which Mr. Ritchie flatters himself he *may* carry, will give Old Zack a majority of fifteen thousand votes.—*Petersburg Intell.*

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial.

SUNBURY, PA., June, 1848.

In this vicinity we are all perfectly satisfied with the nominations of Taylor and Fillmore. Although a Clay man myself, I must admit that no other Whig than Gen. Taylor stood any chance to carry this State. I think that we can beat the free trade party with ease having old Rough and Ready as a leader. With the Germans he is a great favorite, and their votes tell in Pennsylvania.

How will Ohio go?—The Cincinnati Gazette thus satisfactorily answers this question:

Ohio will go for the nominees of the Whig National Convention.

We learn that the Sheriffs who are coming in from Lower Virginia to settle up their taxes, represent that Gen. Taylor will make almost "a clean sweep" in that part of the State.—*Richmond Times.*

MARRIED,

In Montgomery County, on the 22d ult. Mr. DAVID S. PEMBERTON to Miss MARY J. LEDBETTER.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 24th ult. LEWIS, youngest son of D. R. and A. E. Bell, aged 16 months.

At Terre Haute, Indiana, a few months since, Mr. ISRAEL WILLIAMS, formerly a merchant of this town.

In Elizabeth City on the 11th inst., ANN D. SHEPARD, wife of the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, and daughter of the late Josiah Collins, Esq.

"I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, Write, from henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: even so saith the spirit; for they rest from their labors."

Elizabeth City North State.

In Wilmington, on the 23d ult., Miss MARIA L. HOLMES, daughter of the late Governor Gabriel Holmes, in the 51st year of her age, after a painful illness of many months, endured with most exemplary fortitude, and that resignation to the will of God, in the hour of her death, which her long cherished and abiding faith in his Son, our Saviour, could alone inspire. The many friends, formed and attached by the remarkable christian piety of the deceased, and her weeping relatives, will long cherish her admirable example and mourn her loss.

"Blessed are the dead, that die in the Lord."

Wilmington Chronicle.

In Tarborough, on the 19th ult., FRANCIS L. DANCEY, Esq. in the 73d year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 3

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 60	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5 a 6¼	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	70 a
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1½ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REMARKS.—Business is very dull, no change in prices of Merchandize or Produce. No sales of Cotton. Bacon 7½ to 8. Corn 50 to 55. Flour 5 to 5½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon firm; hams 9 to 10, middlings 8, shoulders 7, hog round 7½ to 8. Corn 50. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25. Nothing doing in River Lumber. Mill Timber 3 50 to 6 00. Turpentine—yellow dip 2 to 2 05, virgin 2 30, hard 1 to 1 05. Spirits 26 to 26½. Tar 1 35 to 1 37½. Rosin 35.

Cotton at Augusta 4½ to 6 5-16.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 29—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for J Brookshank, G W McDonald, S Boon, Daniel Johnson, Rev A Gilchrist, Rev H H Mood, Hall & Hall, C P Mallett, Rev J J Brantly, W Winslow, J H & J Martine, J D Williams, W McIntyre, J M Beasley, of this place; and G Bower, J & R Lindsay, Rev A McCorquodale, Rev W Walsh, P Evans, G A Mebane, T R Tate, A C Blum, T Fentress, S Hobson, Shelly & Fields, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 26—Schrs Tioga, G W Davis, and S Morris Waln from New York, Jack Downing and Brilliant from Onslow county. 27—Schr Lady Whidbee from Lake Phelps, N. C. 28—Schrs L P Smith and Thorn from New York, Victory from Lockwood's Folly.

NOTICE.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Fayetteville Hotel Company, will be held in the public hall of the Hotel building, on Wednesday, 5th July, at 12 o'clock, M.

A. A. McKETHAN, Pres't.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1848.

MONEY WANTED.

THE subscribers would be much obliged to all who are indebted to us to come and pay up, as we are anxious to get ready for our Fall purchases.

COOK & TAYLOR.

July 3, 1848. 22-4w

CALL AND SETTLE!

THE Subscriber will be glad to settle accounts, during this month, with any of his debtors or creditors.

E. J. HALE.

July 1848.

I. O. O. F.

THE Members of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, are requested to meet at their Hall, THIS EVENING, (Monday, July 3d,) at 8 o'clock.

By order of the V. G.

J. B. NEWBY, Sec'y pro tem.

Farm, Turpentine, and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 520 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 30, 1848. 22tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,

For July, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

40,000 Dollars!

200 Prizes of $500!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 33, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 15, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,243, 3 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 3 of 1,300, 5 of 1,250, 200 (being the lowest 3 Nos.) of 500, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificate of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

$46,585.

$17,500! $10,000!

AND

16 Drawn Ballots out of 78 Numbers!

Making more Prizes than Blanks!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 35, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 22, 1848.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $46,585, 1 of 17,500, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,450, 1 of 2,217, 1 of 2,000, 10 Prizes of 1,200, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 600, &c. &c.

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $160 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 80 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 40 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighths, 20 00

$50,000.

$20,000!! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 37, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 29, 1848.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4 000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,400, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 111 of 250, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.

June 22, 1848. 21-tdpd

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS' WAREHOUSE.

Nos. 29 and 31 Gold street; Manufactory corner of Broome and Sheriff streets, New York.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture, their improved patent Single and Double Cylinder Printing Presses, for newspaper and bookwork; Card Printing Machines; Proof Presses with wrought iron Cylinders; Geered and other Standing Presses; also Lithographic and Copperplate Presses; Binders Materials, &c. &c.

Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture Stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c. constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms.

Printers, Publishers and others wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired.

They also manufacture superior cast steel mill, pit, cross cut, circular and other Saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand.

R. HOE & CO.

New York, June 1st, 1848. 22-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1848.

Eliza C. Smith *vs.* Sophia Leonard and others.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sophia Leonard, (widow of John Leonard, dec'd,) Thomas F. Leonard and James A. Leonard and Benjamin Foscue, defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said defendants do appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alex'r J. Troy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Bladen, at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1848, and 72d year of American Independence.

ALEX'R J. TROY, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 22-6w

For the Campaign.—The Observer for the ensuing six months, embracing the whole of the Presidential campaign, the result of the Election, and a portion of the proceedings of the next sessions of the General Assembly and of Congress, will be supplied at $1, payable in advance. This is a small price for the gratification to be afforded by a regular receipt of the interesting and exciting news of the next six months.

In addition to our ordinary facilities for furnishing the latest news, we have, for two or three months past, been paying a high price for the Telegraphic news, and have thus been enabled frequently to announce the important news by the English Steamers a week earlier than we could otherwise have done. The cost of this has been greater than we can afford; but we hope to make an arrangement to reduce it to a reasonable sum; and that an increased permanent and temporary subscription will indemnify us for the outlay.

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Super brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gambroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; super Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pant Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silks; Berages; Tissue and Grenadines; [illegible] Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss [illegible] Muslin [illegible] Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lace and Cotton [illegible]; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Sunshades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. 13tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomaston LIME, for sale by JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 15, 1848. 9tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant, RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 84tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 17, 1847. 67-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings of every kind in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application [illegible] of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation for about 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace has [illegible] President [illegible] and several of its Directors [illegible] of the Board. [illegible]

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. [illegible], 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the [illegible]

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, [illegible] 90tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE,

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

July 25, 1848. 90tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution has been in active operation for thirty-seven years, and continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, [illegible] 1tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, [illegible] in this place, and would be pleased to give lessons on the Piano and Guitar to a few young ladies at their residences [illegible]

Also, lessons given on Violin and Flute.

[illegible] in the best manner, [illegible]

[illegible] 2tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d instant, my negro boy [illegible], between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are cautioned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.

[illegible] P. O., Robeson County, N. C.

Dec. 7, 1847. 90tf

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts.—bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 5 cts postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 410 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Saw Mill attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9tf

Pleasant Grove Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the [illegible] under the direction of D. S. MORRISON, a gentleman of considerable experience in teaching.

Board can be had convenient to the Academy.

T. BETHEA.

Robeson county, June 6, 1848. 20-3w

Raleigh Classical, Mathematical, and Military Academy.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 20th of July.

J. M. LOVEJOY, Principal.

Raleigh, June [illegible], 1848. 20-3w

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.
DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer:—

August 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FOR SALE.

2 FINE HORSES, gentle in harness. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 1, 1848. 13tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plain Vestings, fig'd do. black Satin do.,
Furniture Prints, fancy do.,
Mousseline de Laines, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, fine unbleached do.,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Cartoone do. Crash,
Red Flannel, white do. Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Mouseline-de-Laine do, 8-4 Plaid do., Waffle do.,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do. Cotton do. Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd [illegible] do.,
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do.
Artificial Flowers, some very fine; Silver Wreaths and Boquets; Bonnet Ribbons; Black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do., Crushed Sugar, Brown do., Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 25, 1847. 95tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1500 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
150 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

B. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of the town and country generally. He is prepared to perform on the latest and most approved principles all operations in his profession. The [illegible] inserted, from one to an entire set.

He [illegible] upper sets on the atmospheric pressure principle without the aid of clasps or springs. Having [illegible] an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. &c., and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. He will also attend to [illegible] of children's Teeth, &c., and [illegible] cases to which the human teeth is subject.

Having practiced a number of years in the [illegible] in this State, and the last year in Wilmington, he feels confident he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Office next door to the Telegraph Office, New Hotel. [illegible] attended at their residences, if required.

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Feb 19, 1848. 7-4m

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ON HAND,—

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at *very reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleh'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

PATENT SHOWER BATHS.

THE subscriber has TWO of these luxurious and convenient articles for sale, and will have no more this season. Those in want had better apply soon.

G. DEMING.

Fayetteville, June 19, 1848. 20-3w

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants.

Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.

March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st. between the Market House and the new Hotel.

HAS received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1848. 3-tf

TIN WARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. &c. He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 5tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

HENRIETTA
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.

Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,

Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,

Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 8-tf

Semi-Weekly Line

For Freight or Passage.

THE Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with despatch. Thankful for former and desirous of a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or traveling our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,

Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8-tf

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1847. 71-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,

Druggist and Apothecary,

CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.

Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp.; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

DR. CRAIN'S
Spino Abdominal Supporter,

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,

FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,

Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,

Under the Lafayette Hotel.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation is now so widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no individual would [illegible] crude [illegible] gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate is from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion I entertain of it as a great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. Army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtue will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR,

U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlet, which may be had of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1600 Y

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

UNION HALL,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE subscribers take pleasure in again announcing to the public, that they still continue to keep the UNION HALL, which will be opened for company on Tuesday, 23d May, inst.

R. & W. PUTNAM.

Saratoga Springs, May 20. 20-4w

OLD POINT COMFORT HOTEL.

THIS extensive and beautiful establishment is now open for the reception of visiters. Surrounded entirely by Salt water, it affords every facility for Sea Bathing, and offers every inducement to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements. Active and efficient assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it in all respects the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

Board, per day. $2 00
By the week, at the rate of 1 50 per day.
By the month, at the rate of 1 00 per day.
Children and Servants half price.

JAMES S. FRENCH.

May 23. 19-4w

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.

May 22, 1848. 16tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

CAPE FEAR
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach.

1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by

SHAW & GARDNER,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, unabridged, for only $6; originally published at $20. The only unabridged edition in market.

Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Chitty's Pleadings.
Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new work, embracing the whole subject. $1 25.
Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents.
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist, 40.
Charcoal Sketches, 2d Series, 50.

For Sale by E. J. HALE.

March 14.

NEW BOOKS.

THE WAR AND ITS WARRIORS, illustrated, 50; Wallace, the Hero of Scotland 50; Christopher Tadpole, illustrated, 75; Camp Life of a Volunteer, 25; Miss Beecher's Address, 15; The Domestic and Social Harp; Almanacs, 25; Taylor and his Generals, 25; together with a variety of Blank Books of every description.

March 27. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.

The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations, 2 large vols.

Bancroft's History of the U. S.: 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 17.

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,

10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, 2 vols., $2 50; Facts in Mesmerism, by Townshend, 80 cts.; Davis's Revelations in Clairvoyance, 2 50; Mark Wilton, The Merchant's Clerk, 75; Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 1 38; Jane Eyre, a new and popular novel, 25; Now and Then, by Warren, 50; Comstock's Natural History of Birds, 1 00; Flora's Lexicon; Language of Flowers; Book of Common Prayer, a choice variety; Psalms and Hymns, Morocco binding; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

April 22.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 7tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Reduced Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf